FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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Love's Ally.

The shadows deepen in the dell;
Weird bats athwart the water play;
And on the fitful breezes swell
The village church-bells far away.
Through all the windings of the glade,
The stately trees, like phantoms stand;
Whilst love was leading man and maid
Far onward into fairyland:
And neither had on earth a part,
Save only in the other's heart!

Anon, from yonder wooded ridge,
The cold moon climbs the blue expanse,
She glorifies the rustic bridge,
Her beams upon the brooklet dance;
She softly winds about the twain
The radiance of her liquid light,
As though, for lovers, she would fain
Create a fairer day from night:
Her silver signet—nothing loth—
She sets upon their plighted troth!

—*Chambers's Journal.*

The Relation of Higher Education to the South of To-day.

[The Columbia, S. C., papers contain the recent address of Dr. Shepherd in that city, the full text of which is as follows:]

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your orator, upon this occasion, is relieved from the constraint which the selection of a subject, avowedly historical, might possibly impose, as nothing which relates to the evolution of the race, in its social, material or intellectual phases, is alien to history or in any degree unworthy of historic investigation. For history embraces the totality of human life in each of its complex forms—the political intrigues of to-day, the party feuds of a past age, the Star Route frauds, the discussion of the tariff,—in brief, all problems, practical, commercial, intellectual, which co-operate to make up the aggregate of human development.

The tendency of our nature to invest with a fictitious lustre the times that are receding more and more into the past has caused us in some measure to ignore as well as to depreciate the supreme moment of living issues. This disposition, vigorous in its native state, has been intensified by the golden glow which has gilded the days that are gone and exhibited them in a light in which they were unknown to themselves. The great magician among romancers, Sir Walter Scott, preluded the coming of the great magician among historians, Lord Macaulay. The romantic revival that so distinguished the closing decades of the last century and the first quarter of the present, in its revolt against the barren conventionality of the artificial age, attained its perfect expression in the poetic prose of Macaulay's earlier essays as well as in the golden cadence and the antithetic brilliance of his History of England. Under the inspiration of Macaulay the past became the ideal that Bacon had set up in describing the antiquity of the world; it acquired as it were the freshness of youth, the breath of life was breathed into it, and it became a living reality. So deep has been the impress of Macaulay's historic delineations that he may be said to have reversed not only our modes of composition but even our methods of conceiving the past. Compare him with the stately pomp of Robertson's Charles the Fifth or the strained allusion, the unpleasant implication, of Gibbon's Decline and Fall. The potent spell of Macaulay has bound the spirit of the generation that followed. A school distinctively Macaulayesque has arisen in England within the present era,—a school which exists in undiminished vigor, despite the philosophic protests of Prof. Seeley, Froude and, alas, Greene, so unhappily cut off "before his prime, and hath not left his peer," each of whom caught the inspiration of Macaulay's magic and lent the charm of romance to the sober outlines and prosy incidents of every-day history. The native disposition to linger lovingly over the past, and all that pertains to it, has been stimulated by the modes of historical procedure so prevalent since the advent of Macaulay. In our own country, among the literary or reading class, the same influence has been, perhaps, not less manifest. The historic import and significance of contemporary problems, grows dim by opposition to the idealized glory of a vanished age. The appealing questions of educational advance, —for what phase of intellectual life is not comprehended under the term *education?* —with the issues of life and of death in its disposal, are scarcely regarded as entering into and forming part of the essential features of historic evolution. It is the relation of higher education to the present historical condition of the South, of which I purpose to speak, of higher education as an historical issue in the South as now organized and constituted and as the determining principle in the future of Southern civilization. The harrowings of civil strife have made deep and sad breaches in the continuity of our higher education. A generation has attained to manhood, severed from all the ennobling influence and traditional association or our olden collegiate culture. The *res angusta domi*, the vicissitudes of "grim visaged war," have diverted the minds even of many to whom culture, like fortune, descended by inheritance, from the pursuits of refined scholarship. The fierce struggle waged for a generation after war's alarms had ceased for political autonomy—aye, for political sufferance—have all combined to bring about the decadence of that ancient literary equipment, once deemed the indispensable requisite of a gentleman. An insidious materialism has infected the sources of our educational philosophy, a sympathetic bond has linked together its champions with the advocates of our so-called practical education; the two gravitate toward each other with an irresistible attraction. The ancient conception of education, the harmonious development of our intellectual nature, has slowly given way to the prevailing theory, preparation for practical ends, adaptation to the accomplishment of direct results. The pure ideal of Milton, blending the grace of the poet with the gravity of the philosopher, has faded out of memory amid the deliverances of our latter day oracles. The culture of the sensuous, the deification of the material, such is the goal which is aimed at by our contemporary expositors. The expansion of commercial pursuits and practical vocations has been gradually transforming the character of our modern education. All the elements by which historic growth is determined and the intellectual life of a nation is shaped seemed to have combined to eliminate from our civilization the conception of culture as an end unto itself. Ancient temples of pure learning have fallen into decay, their altars are thrown down, their shrines lie waste and desolate. Their curriculum, perhaps the best ever devised by uninspired wisdom for the complete equipment of every faculty, has been in large measure encroached upon by systems of technical or professional training, and the fledgling or tyro is oftentimes transformed into the specialist, before he has even acquired that firm base of mental vigor which it is the high function of the college curriculum to impart. It is, then, to this deplorable tendency of our time that I wish most earnestly to direct your attention. It is against this fading out of the elements which compose our spiritual life that I wish most earnestly to warn you. Every phase of our complex educational organism is obnoxious in some measure to the baleful influence of this materialistic practical drift. The conception of development, of a process infinite in its nature, has been obscured, if not almost eclipsed, by the strenuous demand of our modern life for immediate results. Education is rapidly assuming the nature of a commercial transaction. The quest of pure science, having for its end intellectual perfection, has grown almost into an obsolete dogma. Of all the disasters that harrowing war, and philosophy, falsely so called, have laid upon us, the decadence in our Southern land of an exalted ideal of culture is the most blighting in its effects. For material reverses, however severe, may be effaced by time, the greatest of all restorers, as well as the greatest of innovators; but there is no compensation and no restoration when the springs of a nation's intellectual life are dried up. It is a sin against the continuity of historic evolution which hath no forgiveness; it is the transition, however gradual, from enlightenment to a semi civilized, (it may not be rhetorical extravagance to assert,) to a semi barbarous state.

Mere material development of an inferior order may exist, it is true, even though the stimulus of diffused culture be withdrawn. A kind of languid prosperity, such as prevails in tropical lands, a sort of dreamy life, of shadows and perspective, without a purpose or an aim, is attainable though the temples of pure learning are laid waste, their priests ministering at foreign shrines, their altars standing in the "imploring beauty of decay." The civilization of the Lotus Eater is possible, though colleges and universities have no existence. But even genuine material growth is achieved only in communities or societies in which the power of cultured, disciplined intellect is a controlling force, creating sentiment, determining legislation and moulding all things at its will. Well said the all knowing Bacon, "expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one, but the general counsels and the plots and marshaling of affairs come best from those that are learned." Mosts solemnly does this question of our higher education address itself to us in this crisis and transition of our history. In the gravest sense it is an historic question—one whose solution will in large measure determine the essential character of our historic life. The era of factitious avenues to fame and greatness has in large measure passed away. Artificial or inherited distinctions, the lustre or the prestige of social eminence, are steadily yielding to the resistless advance of education, universally diffused. The millennium of trained intellect is rising upon the world, and a career open to talents, instead of a rhetorical fulmination of the first Napoleon, is becoming an established feature of our contemporary history. The great motive power that is to "wield at will the fierce democracie" is the force of disciplined intellect, developed to the full measure of its potentialities. In the struggle for the "survival of the fittest" they only will stand in the day of final settlement who have nurtured with affectionate assiduity, with invincible loyalty, their shrines of learning—who have maintained in undiminished vigor the succession of educated intellects, of men fitted to perform "skillfully, justly and magnanimously, all the duties, both public and private, of peace and war." A dispassionate survey of our Southern civilization in this critical period of our historic growth cannot fail deeply to impress this vital truth. Colleges lie languishing, their halls forlorn; a generation has grown up to manhood deprived of nearly all facilities for pure culture, and with an elementary training most defective in character; the generation, imbued with the traditions and inspired by the associations that were in vigorous maturity before the days of darkness, is passing off the stage. The generation that is to follow is tainted with the insidious tenets of a perverted philosophy, which views with a scarce suppressed contempt all unworldly acquisition and exalts as the supreme end the virtues of its practical education. A calm contemplation of these tendencies of our era cannot fail to inspire any reflecting mind with grave apprehension for the future of our Southern intellectual life. Here's "the calamity that bids us pause." That the picture is not the overwrought delineation of misplaced enthusiasm, he who will may discern for himself. Surely few graver historic problems were ever presented for solution by any people. If the spiritual life of our civilization be slowly sapped by the chilling teachings of a fatal philosophy, how deplorable the result! All that was noble and exalted in our past must fade into the blackness of darkness. The "unbought grace of life, the nurse of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise," will pass into the shadowy land of myth or legend. All that linked us in sympathetic association to the ideal heroes, the Percivals and Galahads, of whom chivalry but dreamed, will recede into that misty and impalpable age which the historian of Greece described as "a past that was never present," and some future Arthur may re-echo the plaintive lament of the blameless King: "Now I see the good old times are gone, when every day brought forth a noble chance and every chance brought forth a noble knight."

Pure culture does not terminate with the intellect, it is not a mere sharpening of the faculties; its aim is similar to that effected by moral culture in the higher domain of the spiritual nature, restoring the primeval harmony which sin has so grievously marred and perverted. As a means to the accomplishment of this regeneration of the intellectual nature, the wisdom of ages has devised no agency so efficacious as our college curriculum, with its felicitous adjustment of studies, calling into exercise every phase of mental activity, tending to no partial or abnormal growth, the obscuration of some faculties, the undue excitation of others, and producing as its logical result completeness and symmetry of intellectual development. Perhaps it may be urged, in reply to my ardent eulogy of collegiate education as the great regulative power in the mental life of nations, that such instruction is ofttimes inadequate and fails as an efficient preparation for practical or material aims. To these old and oft-repeated platitudes there is but one response. The educational institutions of a country are the proper measure, the unfailing reflex of its intellectual life. To give vent to cavilling, unsympathetic criticism, to go so far as even to satirize and caricature their imperfections, is the gravest reflection and the grimmest irony in which a community can possibly indulge at its own expense. For in so doing it "holds the mirror up to nature," reveals the shallowness of its intellectual life, and, without conscious purpose, takes the measure of its intellectual weakness. The college, the high school and the university are the significant attestation, the unerring criterion, of the spiritual development of those to whom they look for nurture and encouragement, whose character is graven upon their walls and wrought in to their very foundations. Far more patriotic and auspicious indeed to deplore as a social and political calamity the decadence of every institution consecrated to pure learning. Far more propitious for the intellectual future of the South to combine in vigorous, concerted enterprise, to restore the waste places, to repair the former desolations in every shrine dedicated to higher culture. To a nation or a community animated by so holy and beneficent a purpose all things are possible; there is no good thing that shall not be added unto them. Material resources, rich in their native opulence, will multiply and expand, directed by the invincible power of trained intellect; the quickening influence of the higher forms of knowledge will descend into the great mass of society, leavening and penetrating the whole; schools of secondary degree will be aroused to loftier ideals and purer aims, for knowledge, by the very constitution of its nature, descends from the hills to the valleys—it never rises from the plane to the summit. Under such auspicious influences, our luxuriant sources of native wealth will be transmuted into new forms of energy and novel spheres of industry, by the application of technical skill, reposing upon the enduring basis of general culture; for the highest measure of special attainment is possible only after the formal training and vigorous discipline of the collegiate stage. The college must precede the university; the general, the professional acquirement; otherwise specialism tends to an exclusive narrowness or degenerates into a morbid individualism. Then, too, under this ideal, but not impossible, dispensation, historical investigation, pursued in accordance with the exacting requirements of modern science, as typified by the seminaries of Germany and reproduced with eminent skill and success by one of our most progressive American institutions, the John Hopkins University of Baltimore, will bring to the light of day the mouldering records of our local and institutional history in classified and systematized form; original sources of information, so priceless to the true seeker after knowledge, will be as accessible in Charleston or Columbia as at Oxford, Berlin or in the English record office, since the days that Brewer's discriminating labors evolved Cosmos out of chaos; the reproach so justly urged against us by Mr. Freeman, our indifference to the true sources of history and our unappreciativeness of their value, will have been thoroughly effaced. The biographical delineation of our peerless statesman will no longer be confided to alien and unsympathetic, even though scholarly, hands. Native devotion and critical discernment will blend in the pious task of rendering grateful homage to him who bestrode the political world like a Colossus, whose marvelous foresight rose almost to the rank of prophecy, the chaste severity of whose diction disdained purism and looked upon language as the minister, not as the mere drapery, of thought. Calumny of our institutions will no longer remain the legalized craft of the book monger and libelers, who, tolerated by our passive acquiescence and emboldened by our languid indifference, have imparted to their unrebuked and cunningly devised fables all the potentiality of truth, all the dignity or accepted history. The charm of a climate unsurpassed during great part of the earth's annual revolution, even in the dreams of poets, co-operating with a revival of commercial and material vigor, may by the fulfillment of the conditions I have described, none of which is at all beyond the reach of enterprise, faith and hope, render Charleston and Columbia conspicuous centres of literary and scholarly attraction. That there is no lack of native aptitude, æsthetic susceptibility or acquisitive power, the past history of our people abundantly attests. Among American essayists, none has approached so closely the supreme excellence of Lord Macaulay as Legare; among poets, none seems to have reproduced with happier success the felicitous grace of Keats and Shelley than our own Timrod, the "Young Lycidas" of our poetic annals. Nor in the graver walks of rigorous science or critical philology have we failed to demonstrate that under sunny influences and unstinting nurture our representative scholars suffer not by comparison with those of the most favored sections of our common country. A nation, however, cannot subsist in undiminished vigor by virtue of its traditions or the reflected light of its ancient glories. That they may prove a potent source of inspiration to coming generations is a truth of the highest import, if they rouse to renewed activity and stimulate to additional creative effort. A serene satisfaction, a complacent resting in the achievements of days gone by, is the unfailing presage of decline, in societies as well as in individuals. For my own part, I am frank to acknowledge that I can discern but a dim and shadowy intellectual future in reserve for the South unless she address her energies to the great task, the sacred mission, which lies so imperatively at her doors. Individual or isolated examples of surpassing mental power will always appear, men whom nature in her luxuriant beneficence has exalted above the need of painful restraint or the slow processes of academic discipline. But these fitful meteors, these "streamers of the Northern morn," render the prevailing darkness more "visible" by the marked contrast of their own lustre; the gloom descends more densely when they pass by, and the bright track left in the horizon by their ephemeral brilliancy has closed over. We shall still have to endure the ancient taunt of intellectual inferiority and intellectual barrenness, with the threefold humiliation that the assiduous calumny of the past will have become the historic verity of the future. Our civilization must descend to the languid type of tropical climes; "the Romans will come and take away both our place and nation:" our intellectual energy, unconserved and undeveloped, will expand itself in wanton displays of strength; no great effort of creative power, literary, scientific or mechanical, will be possible unto us. Should this dreary and appalling provision seem but the hallucination of an enthusiast, the special plea of an advocate of higher education, I repeat that it is merely the presentation, without embellishment or rhetorical drapery, of a solemn historical law. It is the record of nations that have exscinded themselves from the great movements of intellectual life, among whom a *cultured element*, strong, sharply defined and generously sustained, is not deemed an indispensable feature in the social and political organism, and from whom pure ideals, heroic emprise, ennobling purposes, passed away.

North Carolina as a Cotton Producing State.—It is the prevailing opinion that North Carolina is far behind a great many of the great Western States as a cotton producing State. Our young men, fired by the report that they make two or three bales of cotton to the acre in the West, rush off to the bottoms of Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas, there to make less cotton per acre than they did before leaving the Old North State and to have the other trouble of being almost eaten up by mosquitoes and gnats and being sick all the time from the malarial climates. North Carolina, taking all things into consideration, produces more cotton than any other State in the Union. The following facts were handed us by Capt. W. I Everett, who is as good authority on anything pertaining to statistics as any man in our country: Total cotton acreage for 1883, 17,149,000; for North Carolina, 1,072,000. Comparing the yearly cotton production in ten States for eight years from 1874 to 1882, inclusive, the following facts are shown: North Carolina produced yearly 200½ lbs. of lint cotton per acre; South Carolina, 158; Georgia, 132; Alabama, 126; Mississippi, 172; Louisiana, 233; Texas, 187; Arkansas, 232; Tennessee, 167, North Carolina rating as third. In the year 1874 North Carolina produced more cotton per acre than any other State in the Union, and in 1882 but one State produced more and that State was Louisiana. Now, taking into consideration the fact that cotton raised in North Carolina is far superior to and will bring a better price than that raised upon the damp, black lands of the West, any reasonable man must admit that this is the best cotton State on the face of the earth. It will not be long before the cry will be "go South, young man," and the tide of immigration will be turned towards North Carolina, and when all of our resources are developed we will have the greatest State the world has ever seen.—*Richmond Rocket.*

A Good Place to be Born in.—If a person will go east on the Beattie's ford road 11½ miles, then cross to the 14 mile post on the Rozzelle's ferry road, then back to this place, he will have traveled along the three sides of a triangle, the area of which forms a small part of this county, and yet it has produced a larger number of persons of distinction than any other piece of territory, of equal size, in the South. Within this triangle were born both the candidates for Governor in 1845, Graham, who was elected by the Whigs, and his opponent, Hoke, who was the nominee of the Democrats. The territory also produced five Confederate generals, namely: The two Forneys, and Generals Hoke, Ranseur and R. D. Johnston; also the Confederate Adjutant General of North Carolina, Col. J. F. Hoke, of this place. Here also were born Judges Shipp and Schenck; and it was here that Stonewall Jackson, D. H. Hill and Col. (now Judge) A. C. Avery found their wives.

The Earthquake of July 28.

[The mails from Europe bring particulars concerning the awful disaster at Casamicciola on the island of Ischia, July 28, which will doubtless interest readers of the Observer. The following graphic account recalls Bulwer's historical romance of Pompeii:]

The island of Ischia, where the recent earthquake occurred, is situated in the Bay of Naples, 23 miles distant from the city of Naples, to which kingdom it belongs. It is nineteen miles in circumference, and has a population of about 30,000 inhabitants, who are engaged in fishing and the culture of the vine and various kinds of fruits. Its towns, especially Casamicciola, are noted for their hot springs, alkaline baths and grandeur of scenery round about them. The volcanic mountain, Monte San Nicolo, is 2,500 feet high, and is near the centre of the island. No eruptions have occurred from it since 1801. The island has been subject to volcanic eruptions from the earliest times. The Greeks abandoned it on account of its volcanic eruptions as early as 474 years before Christ. Casamicciola, the town which was completely destroyed, save three houses, on the night of the 28th of July, was partially destroyed in February, 1828, and again in March, 1881.

There was no sign whatever at Ischia on the 28th ult., while the sun shone brilliantly upon it, giving the slightest warning of the fearful catastrophe impending. The evening is described as one of the loveliest and most peaceful which it is possible to imagine. The Gulf of Naples was like a mirror; not a breath of air was stirring; not a sail was to be seen. As darkness came on, the canopy of heaven was brilliantly studded with stars. The many visitors with which Casamicciola was crowded were gayly enjoying such another balmy Italian night as that depicted by Shakspeare in the "Merchant of Venice." Many had gone to amuse themselves at the theatre, while others were enjoying a concert given in one of the hotels, called the Piccola Sentinella, and there, as if with prophetic irony, a pianist was playing Chopin's "Funeral March." In less than a quarter of a minute death with one stroke laid his hand on thousands, and this scene of careless, happy enjoyment was changed to one of desolation, while the sounds of gay laughter gave place to the shrieks of the dying. One whole family escaped by having taken a boat half an hour before to enjoy the starry evening on on the water near the shore. They suddenly heard a roaring noise; the water became agitated; Casamicciola was instantly wrapped in a dense cloud; they heard the shrieks and groans from within the cloud, and, terrified, laid hands to the oars and rowed out as far as they could.

Many of the survivors owe their escape to having been at the time in the theatre, situated at a fortunate distance from stone walls. It was a slight temporary construction of wood, covered with a velarium of canvas. Signor Giovanni Casini, of Arezzo, who was present in it, passed through Rome last night, and the following is taken from a description given by him to the *Capitan Fracassa:* "It was about 9:15 when my friend proposed that we should go to the theatre. At the half hour the curtain arose; but scarcely were the first words of the comedy spoken when we felt a tremendous shock, and I was thrown several feet forward and fell headlong. Imagine, at the same time, a roaring noise like that of a heavy railway train rushing at full speed on to an iron bridge. While the shock lasted the ground rose and fell like the sea during a storm. What immediately followed I cannot tell, everything weighs upon me still like the night incubus, like a horrible dream. I remember only that we were a heap of human beings tumbled together; that the petroleum lamps had been thrown down and were setting fire to the seats; that for a moment we endeavored to extinguish the fire, and then out we rushed in a torrent. I next remember holding on to the trunk of a tree, and on looking upward, I saw its branches were filled with human beings who had clambered up. Pieces of wood were piled together to light bonfires on the shore as a signal for help. I saw all around an indescribably strange crowd—women in their night attire only, old men in their dressing gowns, and naked children. During the night half-clothed women were rushing madly about like furies among the ruins, with torches in their hands, calling loudly for their dear ones. Every now and then a squalid, unknown figure, with eyes widely staring, would rush up to one, asking: "Have you seen my husband?" "Have you seen my son?"

On the 2d inst., the King of Italy made an inspection of the ruins, attended by Signori Depretis, Mancipi and Grenala and several other officials and deputies. The crowd which followed them was comparatively quiet and self-contained, and in general the only sound heard was the half-suppressed sobbing of women, who at times pressed forward with outstretched arms, crying "Maesta! Maesta!" as if they expected the mere presence of the King to bring immediate relief. The effect throughout was singular and touching.

His Majesty displayed the greatest sympathy with the terrible distress of the people, making a careful examination of the ruins, and being especially impressed with the awful and most extraordinary havoc that had been wrought by the shock in the upper town. He listened patiently to the stories of all who approached him, and replied with kindly and benevolent words to hysterical complaints of the group of old people and women and children who remain among the ruins, as if unable to quit the place of their former dwellings. One old woman, on seeing him approach, uttered a piercing shriek, rose and rushed toward him and threw herself on the ground at his feet crying: "Thanks, King."

Mrs. Hughes, the venerable mother of Tom Hughes, lives in a little house at Rugby, Tenn., with her granddaughter.

Digest of Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Farmer vs. Railroad Company.—1. Where an injury results from negligence and the act of the plaintiff is directly connected and concurrent with that of the defendant, the plaintiff's negligence is the proximate cause of the injury and will bar his recovery in a suit for damages; but where the negligent act precedes that of the defendant it is the remote cause, and the defendant will be liable if the injury could have been avoided by the exercise of reasonable care.

2. Plaintiff's mule was killed by defendant's train; *Held*, that even if plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence in turning the mule out of his enclosure, he is entitled to recover damages if defendant could have prevented the accident. But the plaintiff had the right to turn out the mule, and the act can in no sense be considered as contributory negligence.

3. The law in reference to "common of pasture" touched upon and discussed.

Isler vs. Isler.—1. Under the act in reference to burnt or lost records the recital of a record contained in a deed executed by virtue of court prior to 1865 is *prima facie* evidence of the existence and validity of the record, and the deed of decree on which it purports to be founded. Battle's Rev., ch. 14.

2. Where one holding a life estate in property sells the absolute interest, the remainderman has an equity to have the price received, with interest from death of the life tenant.

3. The money paid for a slave by a life tenant takes the place of property, and the remainderman is entitled to the same, on the death of such tenant if he elect to ratify the sale. There is no distinction in principle between the destruction of such property by death or by emancipation.

Branch & Pope vs. R. R. Co.—1. A railroad company is liable in damages sustained by reason of delay in shipment of freight

2. Where it refuses to *receive* freight tendered for transportation an action for the penalty of fifty dollars, as provided by the act of 1879, chapter 182, may be brought.

3. Where the action is for the penalty for allowing freight when received to remain unshipped for more than five days, as provided by the act of 1874-75, chapter 240, section 2; *Held*, the "five days" means five full running days—exclusive of the day of delivery and the day of shipment.

What Cotton Seed Oil Mills May Do.—The Charlotte people are rejoicing over the completion of their Cotton Seed Oil Mill, now ready to begin work. The second largest North Carolina mill, as our readers are aware, is situated in Fayetteville, and concerning its operations and of its success an account was given in the Observer of March 8.

The Charlotte *Journal-Observer* well states the importance and value of this comparatively new industry, as follows:

The cotton seed oil mill is becoming almost as important an enterprise as the corn mill in the South, and wherever established they have proved of vast benefit to all the farmers in reach, as these mills convert what is usually waste cotton seed into oil for cooking purposes and meal as a feed and fertilizer. By the establishment of this oil mill in Charlotte, our farmers, instead of shipping their seed hundreds of miles to cotton seed oil mills, and buying fertilizers the same distance from home, will be able to find a market for their seed at highest market rates and within a few miles of home, and an opportunity of buying a fertilizer equal to any offered in the market, at a price far below their cost, besides saving on freight several dollars per ton. The relative value of cotton seed meal as a feed and fertilizer has been demonstrated by the State chemists of this and other States to be superior to anything in the market. The value of the meal as a feed and fertilizer being over five times as great as the raw seed. A farmer by selling his seed and replacing with meal will not be obliged to expend one-half his returns from his cotton field to buy acid phosphate and patent fertilizers, but on the contrary can keep all the returns from the sale of cotton and at least one-half the money value of seed sold and still have a fertilizer unsurpassed by any in the market.

They will also have an opportunity to buy the oil for cooking purposes and at a cost of not over one-half of the so-called "prime leaf lard" manufactured at Cincinnati, Chicago and other Western cities from cotton seed oil, ground bone and other ingredients, the cotton seed oil being the only article of real value in the mixture of the so-called "prime leaf lard."

The cake and meal of the cotton seed are the very things we need at this time. Our agriculture is too one-sided, and among other things we need more stock raising. With proper care North Carolina farmers can make plenty of rough food for stock. What they are especially wanting in is the concentrated food. Such is the cotton seed, when they are properly manufactured into cake or meal. The cotton seed furnishes an excellent cooking oil, which should take the place of the lard of the Northwest, and the butter of Pennsylvania and Ohio, which we consume so largely. It supplies meat and milk indirectly, though the greatest gain is this one that, in supplying the place of grain for animal food, it leaves a surplus of bread for man. If one-tenth of the cotton seed made in North Carolina the previous year had been used in 1882 for stock, we would not have had to import from the West a single sack of corn as we did. And if one-third of it had been converted into meat, as might have been done, we would not have had to buy a pound of meat in Cincinnati or Chicago. Cotton seed is used in manuring for the sake of its nitrogen or the ammonia which this is capable of producing. The amount of phosphoric acid is inconsiderable.

An Ambulatory Town.

On the 13th of August Charleston, S. C., had a celebration in commemoration of its being chartered as a city. Charleston is a sort of daughter of North Carolina. In the autumn of 1665 Sir John Yeamans settled a colony on the Cape Fear. The river was called Charles river and the town Charleston. In 1670 a settlement was made near Port Royal under Sayle, who dying, Yeamans became the Governor of both colonies. From one cause or another—the better to resist the Spaniards or Indians probably—it was resolved to unite the two settlements. At first the new town was located on the first highlands of Ashley river—the site is designated as old Charleston—but some years afterwards a change was made to the neck between the Ashley and Cooper rivers. Such was the beginning of Charleston.

So it seems there have been three Charlestons. The first on the Cape Fear (then called Charles river), the second on the highlands of the Ashley river, and the last where we now find the prosperous city of that name.

The settlement on the Cape Fear, it is said, enjoyed peace with the Indians for about seven years, when it would seem that hostilities broke out. This and the superior advantages of a united settlement on the highlands of the Ashley appear to have induced the planters to remove to that vicinity. A few years later the town on the Cape Fear was entirely abandoned, for it is stated that in 1680 there was not a single settler remaining on that river. Singular enough, however, some of the grandchildren of Sir John Yeamans, after the lapse of many years, again made a settlement on the Cape Fear, which was permanent. How this came about is not entirely clear; possibly because of a struggle between the people and the Lords Proprietors. Indeed, Yeamans was removed from the position of Governor because he made such heavy demands upon the proprietors in the interests of the colonists, when all earlier accounts agree that he governed with wisdom and kindness, indeed, "as a father."

The interests of the colonists and the proprietors conflicted, and Yeamans sought the advantage of the former rather than the temporary benefit of the latter. These differences begot factions which ran through the years. They could never be entirely eradicated. Eventually in 1719 things came to such a pass that the members of the Assembly would not recognize the councillors who represented the Lords Proprietors. They declared the law under which the Assembly had been chosen invalid, and declined to act as Assemblymen, but claimed to exercise power as a "convention delegated" with authority by the voice of the people. Thus they inaugurated a revolution; and, disowning the authority of the Lords Proprietors, boldly set aside their government, and, electing James Moore Governor, established a new one independent of and in subversion of the charter of the Lords Proprietors. It was about this time, possibly just preceding this time, that the Moores, Howes and others, descendants of Goy. Yeamans, left the southern colony and made the permanent settlement of the Cape Fear. And so it happened that while Charleston was originally located on the Cape Fear, the permanent settlement on that river came from Charleston. The reasons for these movements are obscure, but we deem it likely that this exodus from South Carolina arose from the determination of these people to withdraw to a locality where they could enjoy greater independence of action and be free from contact with the representatives of the Lords Proprietors.—*Ral. News and Obs.*

The subjects which engaged the attention of the American Forestry Congress at its recent session are of great national importance, although by many citizens forestry is probably regarded as the hobby of a group of theorists. It may be that the removal of large areas of forest has not reduced the amount of annual rain-fall, bet it has undoubtedly had a powerful effect upon the distribution of the water which is so beneficial, when it comes in frequent and refreshing showers, and so destructive when it comes in great floods and terrible storms. Our great store-houses of moisture cannot be swept away without exposing the country to inundations, drying up the water-courses, taking the life out of pasture, meadow and plowed land, and depriving us of an agent that moderates extremes of temperature. An accurate knowledge of the real effect of laying hills and valleys bare to the sun and winds, and of the benefits to be derived from tree planting, ought to be generally diffused among the people, and the work can be done more satisfactorily by State than by national authority.

A passenger train on the Kentucky Central Railroad ran into the rear car of a freight train Friday morning at Winchester, exploding 400 kegs of giant powder. The depot was wrecked and the engineer blown to atoms. The Engineer was not found. The Yardmaster was killed and the Conductor fatally injured. Several others are supposed to be killed.

The wires of the New Southern Telegraph Company reached Charlotte on Wednesday, an office was immediately opened, and the city placed in communication with all the leading cities North and East. The business men of Charlotte are delighted over the opening of the new line.

A North Carolinian, says the New York *Times*, has asked permission from our Post office Department to send four-pound cans of whisky by mail. He says they will be easy to handle, that there will be no breakage, and that it "will break up a lot of blockading through the country, and throw freight into the postal office."

Coal oil in paying quantities has been "struck" in Colorado.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 23, 1883.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS AND NORTH CAROLINA'S RELATION THERETO.

The attitude of the great Mongolian race towards the industrial development of the European races—or, borrowing the linguistic classification, of the Aryans,—is a matter of no small moment in estimating the importance of the movement which has secured for ours the appellation of the industrial age. The interesting letter of a Fayetteville lady resident in Japan, elsewhere printed, calls to mind the marvelous revolution in that gateway to China, which followed the partial lifting of the veil which obscured the Mongolian empires, by Commodore Perry under Mr. Dobbin's administration, and which has led to the discriminating adoption by Japan of the most that is good in the Aryan's economic and industrial processes. The Chinaman, stronger in his huge empire, still offers resistance to the industrial invasion, though yielding at many points sufficiently in the past twenty-five years to disclose to us incidentally many extraordinary evidences of the high civilization of that ancient land, which must be taken as the record of an adequate "progress" at one or other time in its history. What the rate of progress may have been, we have yet no means of knowing, but its volume cannot be questioned when one contemplates the evidences now seen there of material accomplishment—in the arts and sciences, in fine roads, in the luxurious appliances for living—and is thus reminded of that highest order of intellectual development and attainment which, existing somewhere in the statecraft of China, has sufficed to control one-third of the earth's population for more than two decades of centuries.

So long as such a people held out against us, the philosophical student of history might well refrain from the customary enthusiasm of the day over the marvelous progress of what we know as the world. There is a vast deal of point in the taunt of the intelligent Chinaman on his native heath, who, angered by the superior airs of that particularly offensive specimen of the Aryan race, the Englishman of Hong Kong, twitted his tormentor with the truth that the Chinaman's ancestors were reading and writing when the Briton's were eating snakes and roots in the caves of England.

"Who knows," said the philosopher of twenty-five years ago, "but that this great material movement of our Aryan race is but the effort of a day? Contrast the Chinese manifestation of enduring power with the mutations of Aryan civilization and its evanescent character, and with the short life especially of the present cycle of English civilization which did not even possess a literature five centuries ago!"

So the Mongol's reluctant approval is worth a great deal in estimating the character and the value of the industrial movement of our world. To us in America the trend and ultimate effect of this movement is of especial importance, because its development is greatest here. This was to be expected from the operation of the giant forces of our vast territory, but the movement is greatly accelerated by the inflow of capital from abroad. Thoughtful men are everywhere now forecasting the destiny of the American nation, and wise capitalists of the older nations are showing their faith in it by enormous investments in lands, and in railway, mining and manufacturing enterprises. Now that the Mongolian has struck his colors, as it were, we may readily lend our belief to the enthusiastic picture of Mr. William C. Conant in the September *Century*, who says of New York city:

> It is not rash to predict that, long before another century passes, its population will surpass that of London, and that it will be the unrivalled centre of finance and commerce, of luxury and fashion, of art and literature—the heart and brain, in a word—of the civilized world.

The country immediately tributary to this great world centre will advance with equal pace, as a whole. But the States and sections which are alert to seize the consequential advantages, will be most benefitted. What are we doing in North Carolina to exact of the great industrial wealth-bearer the tribute to which our resources and our situation on seaboard entitle us? What are others about to do with their own States' resources for themselves and with ours also for themselves?

How the great world is struggling about us of North Carolina to wrest away our share; with what persistent aggressiveness it is sought to fix upon us our traditional attitude as hewers of wood and drawers of water unto the congregations without our borders—let the following extracts from a recent letter by General J. D. Imboden to Col. F. G. Ruffin of Richmond, Va., published in the Richmond *South*, illustrate. Speaking of the advantages of Richmond as a depot for the utilization of the ores and timbers of the South Atlantic States, the writer says:

> At Lynchburg, which we passed going down the Valley of the James on our return from the coal-fields and the great furnaces on the Chesapeake and Ohio road, we again enter the iron fields stretching along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge from the Potomac for over 300 miles in Virginia, and even a greater distance in the Carolinas. It will be borne in mind that this is the "home" of the steel-making magnetites.
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> * * * * * * *
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> Enumerating the furnaces at the magic city of Roanoke—whose site two years ago was a grain field and which now contains 6,000 inhabitants—General Imboden proceeds to ask what are the mines these furnaces will depend upon for ores, and in reply enumerates twenty-five, on the line of the Norfolk and Western, which are steel making only. Proceeding, he says:
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> Just across the State line, in East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, lies the most wonderful ore district of which I know anything in North America. One magnetite mine, the "Cranberry," now in full operation, and with in sixty miles by rail of the Bristol terminus of the Norfolk and Western railroad, and from which thousands of tons are shipped over this road to Pennsylvania, is the largest ore deposit ever found at one spot on this continent.
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> * * * * * * *
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> We will again return to Richmond and take the train on the Richmond and Danville railroad system, that extends into and penetrates the Carolinas and Georgia, the great ship-timber region of the South Atlantic Coast. This road also opens up immense iron resources, but I need not dwell on them, only remarking that when in a year or two the projected road from Southwest Virginia up the Watauga Valley in Tennessee and across to the Danville System in North Carolina shall have been completed, to haul the coal and coke we have seen, to the great ore fields in North Carolina, the production of iron at no distant day in that State will scarcely fall behind that of her sisters, Virginia and Tennessee, and it will all be *economically tributary to Richmond by railroads now built* and running.
>
> I might dwell on the ship timbers and other naval stores of the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. But why? They are known to all this country, and to all maritime people of Europe. In this connection it may not be inappropriate to add that the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Richmond and Alleghany and the Norfolk and Western roads all penetrate regions of forestal wealth, almost beyond computation. And the counties of Ashe and Watauga, North Carolina, and of Floyd, Carroll and Grayson, Virginia, have copper mines only excelled on Lake Superior.

Now, why may not all these rich products of the mine and of the forest part with their last state as raw material within our borders, and find deep water at a North Carolinian seaport? The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway properly extended offers the opportunity. Will those whom it concerns avail themselves of it to their own and their State's incalculable benefit? This is a question which the people of North Carolina at large and of this section especially need to address themselves to. Otherwise, they will not secure their share in the benefits of the great industrial movement which even the long tried and enduring wisdom of the Mongolian joins with that of his Indo-European brother in accepting as the most powerful manifestation of human activity, outside his own borders, with which he has yet been confronted.

NORTH CAROLINA AT BOSTON.—Dr. Dabney writes to the Raleigh *News and Observer* from Boston under date of the 15th inst., as follows:

> As our material rolls in it will see better and better what a grand exhibit we will have here at the exposition. Everything is going forward satisfactorily. We found ourselves the first exhibitors here and ours the first material on the ground. But we were none too soon, considering the large space to be filled and the vast amount of material to be handled. Our space is the central front space, 150 by 50 feet, the banner space in the building. As for the specimens, the best estimate I can make is that we have something over 500 boxes and packages and at least 2,000 different articles.
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> By the way, the experts in these respective lines having our timber and building stones in charge express themselves as greatly delighted with them. The lumber men marvel at the magnitude, the variety and the beauty of our woods. They are very enthusiastic over our big cherry trees, our black walnuts, our curly maples, curly poplar and curly pine. One lumber man who has made a business of traveling all over this country from Maine to California, said to me yesterday that he did not know that such timbers existed in this country. I was yesterday with the stone workers who are polishing our marbles and granites.
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> Some of the specimens are ready and I was astonished at their beauty and novelty. The Pee Dee black granite presents now a mirror like surface equal to anything I ever saw. The foreman of the shop said it was as fine as any granite in the world, better than a great deal which is sold here at $2.50 a foot. Some of our porphyritic granites he pronounced perfectly unique. We have some specimens here containing olive-green feldspar, purple quartz and black hornblende, which attract great attention, they are so odd. Our gray and flesh colored marbles from Cherokee and Nantahala are as fine, they say, as any to be found anywhere. The flesh colored marble ought to be as valuable for ornamental work as the colored Italian marbles. I only mention a few things which have been prepared and examined by experts. I know that we have enough surprises and delights for these people when we shall get all of our boxes unpacked to keep them in a state of electrical shock for two months at least.
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> The opening will be quite a grand affair. It will be accompanied with great pageantry. The military will be out. Gov. Butler will preside and make the speech of welcome. This will be addressed particularly to the South, as the great feature of the exposition will be the Southern exhibits. Our own Governor has been requested to respond on the part of the guests of the occasion and the South; a very proper selection, as no Southern State and no executive has been so prominent and successful in this enterprise as North Carolina and her Governor. The secretary of the exposition saw me to-day to ask me to beg Governor Jarvis to accept the invitation. Said he: "Considering her improvement in the last few years, and the enterprising spirit exhibited by her executive, we have begun to consider North Carolina as the most progressive Southern State, and her Governor as the exponent of the 'New South.' That is the reason we want him."
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> We hope very much that our own people will visit this exposition and study the State's exhibit. It is more important that North Carolinians should know something about North Carolina than that outsiders should. There is a vast deal, too, in and about Boston to instruct. It is a great industrial centre, and is full of just such lessons as we need. We are delighted to hear that our editors are coming. We can promise them a most delightful and profitable time. I hear to-day that the press association here are taking steps to provide for their proper reception and entertainment.
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> We have solicited the railroads on the subject of cheap round trip tickets from North Carolina to Boston. So far the Northern railroads do not respond very favorably. But there will be no doubt about the steamship lines to the South putting the excursion tickets on sale. A gentleman having the matter in charge tells me to-day that at least two routes will be opened to this travel. From Eastern North Carolina the traveler will get his ticket at some of the larger offices, Wilmington, Raleigh, Goldsboro or Fayetteville, reading *via* Norfolk and the steamers direct to Boston. From the Western part of the State, Greensboro, Salisbury, Charlotte, Asheville, &c., the tickets will read *via* Richmond and the Old Dominion Steamship Company's line to New York, New York to Boston *via* one of the superb steamships of the Fall river line. This will make, in either case, a most delightful trip, far more pleasant than by rail at this season of the year. The round trip will cost from $25 to $30. The opportunity will be eagerly taken, I hope, by all parties having lands, mines, or property of any kind to sell, or seeking capital or customers, to visit the East and do their business. The exposition will furnish a very favorable opportunity, especially for those who have supplied us with samples of their products or ores to put on exhibition here.

MR. HALL'S INVENTION.—The *Scientific American* contains an account of the brau-packer invented and patented by Mr. H. G. Hall of this town, of which we had occasion to make mention some time since. The invention is said to be an important one, and we trust may bring Mr. Hall substantial reward. It consists of plungers for forcing the bran or other ground material into the barrel, bag, or package. Means are provided for the escape of the air from between the particles of the substance being packed, to enable it to pack more closely than is possible by the common methods of packing.

GOVERNOR HOLDEN.—The following card appears in a late issue of the Raleigh *News and Observer*:

> RALEIGH, Aug. 18, 1883.
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> I adopt this method of stating that I am no longer a member of the Republican party, neither do I belong to the Liberal Republican party. I may give my reasons hereafter for this course.
>
> W. W. HOLDEN.

THE RELATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION TO THE SOUTH OF TO-DAY.

The distinguished President of Charleston College, Dr. Henry E. Shepherd, who is also now Principal of the South Carolina Normal Institute at Columbia, recently delivered a lecture in that city which like everything said by him is charming to read as a specimen of pure English and good to be thought about as guiding in the right paths. It will be found in full on the 1st page of this paper.

Nothing can appeal more strongly to our pride than Dr. Shepherd's picture of a people whose history is left to be written by their enemies, or by those to whom selfish interest is lacking to spur to the discovery and the telling of the truth.

Yet the expression of anxiety in this regard seems the illustration of a paradox, so powerful is the pen that tells of weakness.

Unconsciously, provision is made for this in the statement that

> Individual or isolated examples of surpassing mental power will always appear. * * * But * * * we shall still have to endure the ancient taunt of intellectual inferiority and intellectual barrenness, with the threefold humiliation that the assiduous calumny of the past will have become the historic verity of the future. * * * A serene satisfaction, a complacent resting in the achievements of days gone by, is the unfailing presage of decline, in societies as well as in individuals.

Political as well as mental decline is the record of nations that have exscinded themselves from the great movements of intellectual life, among whom a *cultured element*, strong, sharply defined and generously sustained, is not deemed an indispensable feature in the social and political organism, and from whom pure ideals, heroic emprise, ennobling purposes, passed away.

On the other hand, under the influence of the higher education, which seeks not immediate utility—

> Material resources, rich in their native opulence, will multiply and expand, directed by the invincible power of trained intellect; the quickening influence of the higher forms of knowledge will descend into the great mass of society, leavening and penetrating the whole; schools of secondary degree will be aroused to loftier ideals and purer aims, for knowledge, by the very constitution of its nature, descends from the hills to the valleys—it never rises from the plain to the summit.
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> * * * Calumny of our institutions will no longer remain the legalized craft of the book monger and libelers, who, tolerated by our passive acquiescence and emboldened by our languid indifference, have imparted to their nurebuked and cunningly devised fables all the potentiality of truth, all the dignity of accepted history.

Undoubtedly not, if we can multiply Dr. Shepherd and Col. Steele. The world would soon come to regard literary attainment as very great indeed in North Carolina if it were often treated to such illustrations of it as Dr. Shepherd's lecture in this issue of the OBSERVER and Colonel Steele's article in the last. It was a masterful pen also that wrote "At Love's in the Olden Time"—worthy of the author of Gil Blas.

NORTH CAROLINA AS A COTTON PRODUCING STATE.—Attention is directed to the article under this caption printed on the 1st page. In it Capt. W. I. Everett of Rockingham points out the high rank of North Carolinian lands as cotton producers—showing that in 1874 the lands in this State produced more cotton per acre than those of any other State in the Union, and that in 1882 but one State produced more, that State being Louisiana.

Gentlemen like Capt. Everett who are both patriotic and sensible cannot better serve their State than by exercising their patriotism and good sense, as he has done, by like service. Well digested and skillfully grouped statistics which show merit in anything North Carolinian, or which, exhibiting our shortcomings, are used as incentives to endeavor by pricking the pride, are among the best services one can render his native State.

THE REUNION AT ST. PAUL'S.—We learn from the *Robesonian* that about 1,500 people attended the reunion of the "Scotch Tigers" at St. Paul's in that county on Saturday. After Capt. Malloy and Lieutenants H. McEachern and S. J. Cobb, Jr., had called the roll of the company, patriotic speeches were made by Messrs. John B. Carlyle, Malcolm N. McIver and Capt. Thos. McBryde. Capt. McBryde made a good suggestion in proposing a grand reunion of all the Robeson county survivors, to be held next August, for the purpose of organizing a Survivors' Benefit Society, to aid in the support of those who had lost limbs in their country's service, and for the education of their children; and he advocated the proposition with zeal and fervency.

THE FARMERS' DINNER IN SAMPSON.—The last issue of the Clinton *Caucasian* gives a pleasant account of the dinner of the farmers of Sampson at Clinton on the 10th; of the speech of the orator of the day, D. H. McLean, Esq., of Harnett; and of the ball which closed the festivities at night. Mr. McLean, besides much encouraging comment on the agriculture of Sampson, aptly pointed out the farmers' greatest political need in the democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue only.

FRUIT IN THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD STATES.—The Lynchburg *Advance* says some sensible things on this subject, as applicable to North Carolina as to Virginia, which our people need to pay heed to at all times, and which are especially pertinent in view of the efforts making in Wilmington to-day in the same direction.

Says our Virginian contemporary:

> The shipment of fruit from California to the east is very large, and has been rapidly increasing since one car load came over in 1870. This industry, which has become of immense value to California, grew solely from the neglect and want of enterprise in the south Atlantic States—certainly this is true of peaches, pears, plums, apricots, nectarines and grapes. In this city can be seen regularly these fruits, at a retail price which, paid for Virginia fruit, would make a trucker a banker in two years. We saw California plums retailing at two for five cents—thirty cents per dozen. We profess to be *au fait* on fruit, and we interviewed one of the dealers; and now we bind ourselves to go to Amherst and bring from three different neighborhoods two varieties of plums as large, and sweeter and better flavored, and three varieties smaller, but infinitely better in taste and juciness. We have seen, bought and tasted California pears at five and ten cents each, and we have seen sweeter and better flavored in the same Amherst county, and have raised better, though not so large. We have eat en apricots and nectarines, grown in this section, just as good as those from the far West or the Gulf States. Now, what does this teach? Simply that our land-owners in Virginia should plant every possible acre in all kinds of fruit—careful to select the most profitable for each different locality.

DEATH OF JUDGE BLACK.

Judge Jeremiah S. Black died at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, at his residence at York, Pennsylvania. The illness which culminated in his death began about a week ago, and its fatal character was recognized from the first. The immediate cause of death was taxæmia, a poisonous condition of the blood. His funeral took place on Tuesday; and at York, at the Federal capital and elsewhere, public honors were paid to his memory.

Jeremiah Sullivan Black was born in Glades, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1810, of excellent parentage.

A student of Randolph's Collection of Jefferson's letters, Judge Black's political faith was fixed at an early age. A curious incident in his life was the nomination of his father, Henry Black, in 1841 by the Whigs for a seat in Congress, for the purpose of preventing his son's nomination to a like position by the Democrats. In 1842 he held his first office, that of President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Franklin, Bedford and Somerset districts of the State of Pennsylvania—which office he held for nearly ten years, and therein he earned his reputation as a jurist of the highest order. In 1850 he was made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. From this position he was called in 1856 to the cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, as Attorney General. From a warm friendship between Mr. Buchanan and Judge Black began in 1843, a difference in their views of the proper treatment of the Southern question, caused the two to drift apart. Nevertheless in 1860, upon the resignation of General Cass, Judge Black became Secretary of State. During Mr. Lincoln's administration he was Reporter of the Supreme Court from 1862 to 1864, which was his last official position.

Since, he has devoted himself to the practice of the law, in which recognition of his great abilities brought him more important cases in the last twenty years than fell to any other attorney.

After the war he bitterly assailed the policy of reconstruction, and became an earnest advocate of State rights.

Judge Black was by nature a partisan—apt at denunciation and unrivalled as a controversialist. But his rank in history will be that of one of the greatest lawyers of his day and generation.

LETTER FROM THE S. C. CAPITAL.

The Normal Institute—Miss Long and Professor Graham—The Beauty of Columbia, &c.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 19, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—The Normal Institute at Columbia is in vigorous action: nearly two hundred teachers are in attendance, and the interest displayed rises almost to the height of enthusiasm. Among the most skillful, efficient and esteemed teachers concerned in the management of the Institute I am genuinely gratified to chronicle the name of Miss Jane Long, of Randolph County, N. C., who is in charge of the Model Class. Miss Long was employed during three sessions of the Normal School at Chapel Hill, and conducted her department with rare ability and success. I was also gratified to discover that our honored friend and townsman, A. Graham, Esq., who was connected with the Normal Institute in Columbia during the session of 1882, had left behind a most pleasant and agreeable memory of himself, personally as well as professionally. Mr. Graham founded one of the most successful Graded Schools in the South, but I regret that the University Normal School has not availed itself of his practical ability in teaching, as well as in the delicate task of construction and organization. It is grateful to discover that some of our North Carolina teachers find substantial recognition and merited commendation in other States than their own. Miss Long's work here constitutes one of the most attractive features of the Institute, and her Model Class is attended not only by teachers, but by many intelligent ladies of Columbia, who manifest the sincerest appreciation of her tact and capacity.

Columbia is fast recovering from the fearful harrowings of war. There is perhaps no more beautiful city in the country, North or South. The college of South Carolina, now emerging from the "reign of chaos and old night," recalls to memory the groves and lawns of Chapel Hill, though scarcely equal, I think, in natural attraction to our honored shrine. I find the teachers of the Institute singularly free from empirical tendencies or devotion to artificial methods.

Every member of the Faculty is a native Southerner, two being from North Carolina, and the corps, (notwithstanding the *unfortunate* circumstance of their Southern birth), are equal to any I have ever seen in any similar institution. I mention this fact for the especial comfort and enlightenment of our friends at Chapel Hill, to whom I question not that it will prove unusually suggestive and stimulating.

Permit me in closing, to express my cordial appreciation of the pure and lofty educational attitude assumed by the OBSERVER. This honored paper must become a potent factor in rousing the self esteem and exciting the intellectual aspiration of our people. Their almost invincible modesty, diffidence and seclusion have rendered them the facile prey of foreign charlatans, as well as native sciolists and pretenders. Their very virtues have been converted into the agencies employed for their intellectual subjugation. "These things ought not so to be." The salutary influence of the OBSERVER will contribute essentially to the bringing in of a brighter and more auspicious intellectual era.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

LETTER FROM JAPAN.

A Journey into the Interior—The Sacred City of Kioto—The Mikado's Palace—Buddha's Temple and his Left Eye—The Rapids, Tea, Jinrikisha Riding, &c.

[We are permitted to publish the following interesting letter to a friend in this town from a young lady of Fayetteville now engaged in educational and missionary work in Japan:]

TOKIO, Japan.

Ever since the "General Conference of Protestant Missionaries in Japan" was first talked of, more than two years ago, I had an intense desire to attend it, but two years was a long time to plan for. By a vote of all the missionaries, Osaka, a city of more than 200,000 inhabitants, was chosen as the place of meeting—about 300 miles from Tokio. I went down on the *Yokio Maru*—originally the old *New York*, which plied, I think, between New York and Liverpool. I shared my cabin with Miss Riddick, of the Episcopal Mission, from eastern North Carolina, and did very well the first night; but when the stewardess brought coffee the next morning—well, I did not "throw up the sponge" but it did seem to me as if my heels would come through my mouth. We had the "entest" little Chinese stewardess you ever saw, who, when I constantly called for water, said, "You no belong too muchee water"—that is, "you must not drink too much water." Notwithstanding seasickness, we had some fun, but were glad that the voyage lasted only two nights and a day.

We landed at the sea-port Kobe, and took the first train to Osaka, an hour's ride into the interior. I was one of the delegates, sent down "by myself," was treated with great honor, and was the guest at Osaka of Mr. and Mrs. Hail, Cumberland Presbyterians. On the afternoon of our arrival a party of four or five of us went up to Kioto, a city of 225,900 inhabitants, which was the capital of Japan until 1868, when Tokio became the capital. It is two hours' ride from Osaka by rail, and is situated in a more beautiful part of Japan than this, with lovely mountains and valleys. It is a clean, well-built city, with regular streets, and is surrounded on three sides by mountains. Until recently no foreigners could enter Kioto, for it is a sacred city, and even then we could only visit it by carrying our pass-ports with us from the central government here at Tokio.

The Emperor's palace stands in about the centre of Kioto, and a few years ago it would have cost a man his life to have put his nose inside the walls; now a stranger can visit it by presenting his passport to the city authorities. We went through the palace, the rooms of which are all empty—but Japanese rooms are always so. We saw the throne and the most beautiful screens and sliding-doors. There were three rooms or tiers, each a step higher than the other. The highest was the seat of the Mikado (the Emperor), the others for those lower in rank. The wood-work was as smooth as satin, and the floors shone with much rubbing. There is not a particle of paint or varnish about the whole edifice—in fact, when it was built nothing was known of either. It is a perfect labyrinth of rooms, and we dared not lose sight of our guide, for one could get lost in five minutes.

The Japanese have always had a profound reverence for their Mikado. They now call him "Tenshisama," "Ten" meaning heaven, "shi," son, and "sama" being highly honorific. The word Mikado means "sacred gate," which in olden times was the nearest approach allowed to the pronunciation of his name. The ancient Mikados were never allowed to go outside the walls surrounding the palace; they were virtually greater prisoners than any subject in their kingdom. They were born, lived and died without going outside the walls, never seen by the common people, and it is said that a box of charcoal was kept underneath the Emperor's bed-room, to prevent the gases of the earth from harming his majesty. We were shown his study-room, his tea-room and the room in which he took refuge when there was an earthquake. I cannot describe my feelings as I wandered through those sacred chambers—all now unoccupied.

The people of Kioto are the most deeply religious people in Japan. Their temples are magnificent, and are daily thronged with worshipers. We all agreed that the temple of Hongwanji surpassed all the many beautiful we had hitherto seen. It is immensely large, and was built in 1602. In front is a large tree, "supposed to protect the temple from fire by discharging showers of water whenever a conflagration in the vicinity threatened its safety." We were made to take off our shoes before entering, where throngs of worshipers were kneeling before the altar, praying the one great Buddhist petition: "Namu ami da Butsu." "Hear, O eternal Buddha!" This prayer I have heard a thousand times, in every tone of voice, accompanied with clapping of hands. In the temple we were the *curios*, and had crowds dogging us at every step; if we stopped but a moment they crowded about us until it was so awful to me that I would start to run away. In one temple that we visited there were 33,000 images, many of them life size. This seems hardly credible, but I *saw them*. The temple of Kiyomidzu is very celebrated, and is built on the side of a mountain. The worshipers used to jump into the depths below with an open umbrella. If their prayer was heard, they were saved; if not, the umbrella broke and they were dashed to pieces. This, I hear, has been done recently.

Before leaving Osaka we made up a party to visit Nara and the Rapids, and while on our way to the former we stopped at the monastery of Horiuji, where the left eye of Buddha is kept, and is placed in the temple at noon to be worshiped, but we as strangers were allowed to see it. When we had entered the priest brought forth a bundle which he reverently placed upon a table, and then bowed his head and prayed, we standing or kneeling around. He took off eleven silk coverings, very carefully arranged, and at last came to a beautiful chrystal pagoda, in the centre of which was something like a shot rolling about. I cannot describe the priest's manner as he showed that precious relic; it was impicit faith, and to me his trust and reverence were touching. We gave him a little money, and he was satisfied.

We spent that night at Nara, a town of 21,000 inhabitants, which was the capital of Japan in 709. In a temple here, 156 feet high, which was erected 180 years ago, is the largest image of Buddha extant. The temple has been burned three or four times, last in 1567, and each time the head of the idol came off. The image was cast in 749, is of gold and copper, and is 53 feet high; it rests upon a lotus flower, and is in a sitting posture, with the right hand uplifted.

From Nara we went to Inari, a dismal place, and thence made the Rapids, which are grand beyond description. The stream is very swift, and dashes down between high mountains. I was lost in admiration of the skill of the boatmen in passing the perils of the trip, which is very exciting. It took us an hour and a half to descend, and it requires more than half a day to ascend, the boats being pulled up the stream by ropes. From the Rapids we returned to Kioto, where we divided, part returning to Tokio by sea, the others over land.

Our overland party started from Kioto on Saturday, April 28th, stopping over Sunday and Monday at Hikone, where our residence was the summer palace of the *daimio*, or lord of the province. The interior of it is very pretty and the grounds are extensive. Near by, situated on a high hill, and surrounded by a deep moat, is the Castle, which, though it may have been considered impregnable at the time of building, some of our cannon would soon batter down. This *daimio* assisted in the treaty with Commodore Perry, and was killed by the anti-foreign party; his son lives in Tokio. At the time of the revolution in 1868 all the *daimios* or nobility resigned their possessions to the Government, and with them went the castles, many of which are very ancient. The nobility now live in Tokio on pension, but whether they resigned their power voluntarily or were secretly made to do so is unknown.

We were two weeks, lacking a day, in coming to Tokio, over 300 miles. We stopped over on Sundays, of course, and at the large cities, of which I shall speak of but one—Nagoya, with 325,000 inhabitants, formerly the seat of the princes of Owari. We visited the castle there, which is in a perfect state of preservation, and is probably the finest in Japan. It was built in 1610. It has five stories, and is surrounded by one or two moats and a high wall, crowned with watch towers and immense gateways to the inner court. The roof is surmounted by a pair of golden dolphins 87 feet high, made in 1610, and valued at $40,000. One of them was sent to the Vienna Exposition in 1873, and on the return home the vessel was wrecked, but the dolphin was recovered with much difficulty and restored to its position on the castle, to the joy of all the citizens.

We passed through the district where the best tea in Japan is grown, and saw men, women and children picking the leaves, which are put into shallow pans and dried over a charcoal fire. They are then boxed and sent to market. The tea sent to Europe or America is re-fired to prevent its moulding on the voyage. I was told by a tea-merchant in Yokohama that the blacker the tea the better the Americans like it, so the merchants put in a powder to blacken it after the second firing. I went through a tea firing "godown" in Yokohama and saw the firing, the powder, etc. Ignorance, in drinking tea, is bliss.

Nearly all our journey was performed by *jinrikishas*, averaging 40 miles a day, and one day, when we were going to Hamamatzo, we made 53 miles. My *jinrikisha* man was young and wild, and I think he had been drinking something stronger than tea from the rapidity with which he flew along, besides inflicting on me his horrible English, of which he had picked up a few words, and of which he was very proud.

L. A. L.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—The Madrid correspondent of the London Morning *Post* says that Morocco has agreed to settle all Italian claims, and that Italy will recall her fleet from the waters of Morocco.

The Emperor William has contributed 50,000 marks to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake on the Island of Ischia.

Dr. Bayol writes to the *Paris* (newspaper) claiming that he has traversed a large and unexplored tract on the left bank of the Niger, and has placed the whole country as far as Sego under the protectorate of France.

The former private secretary to Gen. Santa Anna says it was the purpose of the late Maximilian to abdicate, establish a republic and declare himself President for the first four years.

The Georgia House of Representatives Wednesday passed a bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the erection of a new capitol.

The railway commission of Tennessee report that the railroads in that State are disposed to conform to the laws and do the fair thing by shippers and passengers.

The Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange has determined to co-operate with the New York Board of Trade in securing the enactment of a just and equitable bankrupt law.

Savannah is said to be alarmed at the rapidity with which Norfolk and other Virginia ports are drawing the cotton business away from Charleston. The *News* thinks that much of the cotton which goes to Norfolk is diverted from its natural outlet at Savannah, and that its diversion is due mainly to the pooling system adopted by the railways which transport the cotton thither. It inmates that strong pressure will be brought to bear upon the railways to induce them to abandon it.

Reports of the harvest prospects from all parts of Ireland are very encouraging. In the northern, the midland and southern counties the crops are full and promising. The potato yield is large.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention will be held at Springfield on 26th of Sept.

A plan is on foot, says the *Tobacco Plant*, to make good roads leading from the main tobacco growing regions to Durham.

The Raleigh *News and Observer* learns that the stockholders of Peace Institute have decided to increase their capital stock, in order to better accommodate the increasing patronage of the school, which is so ably conducted by Messrs. Burwell & Son. Steps have been taken to enlarge the building and to afford increased sanitary and infirmary accommodation.

The port of Wilmington, says the *Review*, is slowly filling up with vessels from abroad and there are quite a number on their way here to take advantage of the cotton season, which will soon be upon us. During the latter part of July and the first week of the present month the harbor had a deserted appearance, there being at that time only one square rigged vessel in the port. The *Review* also tells us that a very large wild cat was killed the other day by Mr. James Carr, on Acorn Branch about three miles from Wilmington. When killed the cat was on a hog's back gnawing off the flesh while that animal was doing some pretty tall squealing.

Galveston, Texas, on account of the continued drought, is on the verge of a water famine. Posted in front of one of the best known restaurants in the city is the notice, "Closed until it rains."

While the larger question of war with China is pending, the French are pushing their operations in Tonquin for the punishment of the Annamites. The latest news from the scene of hostilities is to the effect that Col. Badens made a sortie at Namdinh on the 6th instant, supported by a gunboat. He proceeded northward and outflanked and drove off the enemy. On the 7th instant, with 1,200 men, he made a movement to the south and attacked the earth-works of the Annamites. The enemy made but slight resistance, and abandoned their works in confusion. Their cannon were hauled off by elephants. The loss of the French was two killed and six wounded. The enemy's loss was heavy.

The Paris *Liberte* regards war with China as probable. The *Temps* says that the Marquis Tseng, the Chinese ambassador to France, Great Britain and Russia, has begged China to recall her troops from the Tonquin frontier.

The Berlin Cross *Gazette* says that statements have been made by the Chinese legation that place beyond doubt the fact that China will go to war with France rather than relinquish her suzerainty over Annam.

A Siamese embassy destined for England and the United States left Singapore Thursday. The embassy includes two princes of the blood, three princesses, four attaches and twenty-one attendants.

It was stated in the British House of Commons, last week, that the cattle foot-and-mouth disease had been carried from England to America.

Right Hon. Wm. E. Forster, formerly chief secretary for Ireland, in a speech at Devonport recently strongly urged the necessity of emigration for Ireland. He said there were thousands of hard-working farmers there who longed to go to a country where they could live without being terrorized.

A still belonging to Mr. Milsap at Lumberton caught fire Friday night through the carelessness of one of the employes, and was destroyed. There were stored in it at the time 300 barrels of rosin, besides a quantity of turpentine, all of which was destroyed. The loss is $2,500.

The State taxes of Durham county, as just levied, are 37½ cents on the $100 worth of property, and the county tax 25 cents—62½ cents in all. A reduction of 4 cents on last years tax.

Travel on the railroads running into Charlotte, says the *Journal*, was heavier last week than at any previous time this year—every train being crowded.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* says the average increase in the valuation of Wayne property just revised is 33⅓ per cent.

The Chatham *Record* mentions the recent visit to that county of Mr. Simon Ratcliff, of Ross county, Ohio, who was born near Love's Creek, Chatham, in 1800, emigrated to Ohio in 1804, and returns now to see his native land after nearly eighty years' absence.

Country people who came into Raleigh on Friday informed the *News and Observer* that the rainfall of the preceding days was greater and the smaller streams higher than in three or four years.

A statement that the yellow fever had made its appearance in Pensacola, Fla., is incorrect. The navy yard, at which the fever prevails, is seven miles from that place. The fever raged at the same yard nine years ago, but was successfully combatted and kept out of Pensacola, while the fever last year at Pensacola was kept out of the yard. The Escambia rifles and other volunteer organizations have established a picket line around the city.

Maj Nicholson, in command of the United States marine corps at Washington City, on the 17th received the following dispatch from Lieut. Taylor, commanding the detachment of marines at Port Royal navy yard: "One private dead, three in hospital, two doing well, one very sick. Command in a new brick building, upper story, good and healthy. Too late now to encamp men."

The total number of deaths from yellow fever at the Pensacola Navy Yard up to Monday noon was 5—the total number of cases 8. No alarm is felt in Pensacola.

The surgeon-general of the Marine Hospital service has been informed that there are several cases of yellow fever at Cienfuegos, and a number of cases of that disease and small pox in Matanzas, Cuba.

Fears of a civil war in the United States of Colombia are expressed. The commander of the forces at Barranquilla refuses to give up his command. The chief of the Panama garrison, it is said, refuses to obey the president of the republic. National troops are expected at Panama and Bolivar. Riots have occurred at Bogota.

Judge Ruffin, who has been sick, is, we rejoice to learn, improving, though not as rapidly as could be wished.

Engine No. 33, says the Wilmington *Review*, on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, with Mr. Winfield Taylor as engineer, one day last week on the fast train made the trip from Weldon to this city in three hours and thirty-five minutes, which is three minutes less time than that made by engineer Thomas Lawther a few weeks ago. The trip included four stoppages, the distance was 162 miles, the time consumed was 215 minutes, making the average speed per mile one minute and 53-162. This is, we believe, the fastest time ever made over that road, and it ought to be considered fast enough to satisfy any one.

Wm. G. Cochran, says the Raleigh *Farmer and Mechanic*, a native of Person county, N. C., died in Philadelphia last week, worth three millions. At the youthful age of 18 years he went into business at Augusta, Ga. He was very prosperous, and nine years later he removed to Philadelphia. He soon after married Miss Travis, a younger daughter of Lord Erskine. In 1835 he bought out Wilson Hunt, a prosperous wine merchant of considerable renown, and remained in that trade until his retirement in 1871.

Mrs. Eliza Balfour Drake, a grand daughter of Colonel Andrew Balfour, of Randolph county,—(who, by the way, was the grandfather of Mr. W. C. Troy of this town)—a distinguished patriot in the war of the Revolution, and who was murdered by the notorious tory chief "Fannin," died last month in St. Louis, Mo., aged 71.

The Temple of Israel, says the Wilmington *Review*, now that the improvements on it are nearly completed, presents a fine and imposing appearance, and adds much to the beauty of the city.

At Wharton & Wharton's, says the Greensboro *Patriot*, Maj. Sloan showed us a specimen of the hosiery made by the Lafayette mills at Company Shops. The work is very superior and retails at the astonishingly low price of $1 00 per dozen. These goods ought to be extensively advertised.

The first shipment by the E. T., V. & G. and R. & D. lines over the Western North Carolina Railroad, says the same paper, was two car loads of horses from Texas, near the Mexican line. They were 56 head, consigned to Raleigh, and were in excellent condition when they passed Greensboro Aug. 16. They were shipped at the rate of $10,00 per head.

There were 182 deaths from cholera in Egypt on Sunday, including four at Cairo. There have been 43 deaths in the provinces of Ghizeh and Atfe in the last four days.

Cetewayo has followed the example of his semi-royal brother Comte de Chambord in cheating the obituary writers. He has recovered from his wounds and appeals to the Queen for assistance against his enemies.

But the doctors say that the Comte de Chamord is rapidly approaching his end.

Serious rioting between Orangemen and Catholics in Lanark county, Scotland, on Saturday, led to the arrest of twenty-six of the participants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the Graded School.

SPECIALLY ORDERED, and now in stock, a large, extensive and varied assortment of

BOY'S SHOES,

adapted and recommended for school wear. We show all styles and sizes in all the different qualities.

FRANK W. THORNT

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

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Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. R. NOVITZKY—Fall 1883.
MRS. DYE—Hats and Bonnets.
MARY J. PEMBERTON—Notice.
E. M. WADDILL—Night School.
J. R. PAGE—Land Sale at Auction.
GEO. M. ROSE—Administrator's Notice.
WM. N. TILLINGHAST—Bonds for Sale.
GEO. LAUDER—Fayetteville Marble Yard.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Devlin's Samples.
GEO. BRANDT—Wholesale Boots, Shoes, &c
E. J. HALE & SON—Stephens' United States.
FRANK W. THORNTON—For the Graded School.

ABOUT TOWN.

CLERK OF THE BOARD.—Major D. G. MacRae has been elected clerk of the board of commissioners of the (town) taxing district. Maj. MacRae's efficiency and fitness for the position are too well known to require commendation from us.

CHANGE OF TIME OF HOLDING COURT.—The County of Cumberland, the fall term of the Superior Court of which generally comes after Harnett, now has the last court of the district, which will be held in November. An extra term of the court will convene in January next.

INSPECTION OF TROOPS.—Inspector General F. H. Cameron arrived here on the train yesterday morning, on his tour of inspection of the State Guard of North Carolina. The LaFayette Light Infantry was before him for inspection last night, and the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry will pass through that ordeal to-day, immediately after its election of officers.

A SERIOUS CASUALTY.—Last Tuesday morning Mr. John Minor, while standing on the scaffolding of the McKethan building on Market Square, lost his footing and fell to the ground. Fortunately, his fall was broken by the lower scaffold, or the accident might have been fatal. Mr. Minor was taken into Sedberry's Drug-store and his injuries examined, which, we are glad to learn, are not serious.

A STRANGE FREAK OF NATURE.—Our brother of the Chatham *Record* should come down and interview Mr. Henry M. Robinson, with Myrover Bros., at Cedar Creek, in this county. He has a young four-legged chicken—and, though growing from the body in a rather crazy and independent manner of their own, they are unmistakable legs, with well formed feet. The fowl is healthy and thriving.

BUSINESS MOVEMENTS.—Messrs. McMillan Bros. have about finished their new brick store, 20x80 feet, and it will be occupied next week by Mr. G. A. Thomson with his grocery establishment.

Mr. Chas. Ahearn has opened a new grocery store on Gillespie street, adjoining that of Mr. J. D. Cook.

Messrs. J. A. Pemberton, Jr., and W. C. Holland contemplate putting a stock of groceries in the store on Hay street recently occupied by W. C. Holland & Co.

THE SLAUGHTER STILL GOING ON.—Mr. W. D. Smith has of late years expended much time, trouble and money in raising sheep. He has procured improved breeds and taken great care of them, but his recent losses are enough to fill him with discouragement. He has had fifty or sixty fine sheep destroyed by dogs, and the ravenous brutes are commencing to kill even his goats. If we could give anything like a correct estimate of the annual destruction of sheep by dogs, our readers would join us in our hobby of a stringent law to protect sheep husbandry.

MESSRS. MCMILLAN BROS. AT BOSTON.—This enterprising firm have just shipped from their house here one of their turpentine stills of 15 bbls. capacity, designed for the Boston Exposition, which it would certainly be difficult to surpass for beauty of finish and excellence of workmanship. The rivets throughout the whole piece of work are exactly with the scribe, the cap double seamed, the worm tapering and very carefully made, and the coppering of the still is beaten to a beautiful dapple. Fayetteville will certainly have cause to feel pride in her part in North Carolina's exhibition at the Boston Fair.

A HEART RENDING AFFLICTION.—Mr. —— Knight, of Chatham county has been recently bereft of his whole family of six children by "such a strange and fearful tragedy, or, rather, by a succession of tragedies, as makes "truth stranger than fiction."

Three of the children were taken with diphtheria and died shortly after, in quick succession. Just after their death two of the remaining three children were playing in the yard, the mother being inside the house with the youngest. A scream outside caused her to rush forth, to find that a rattlesnake had bitten both the children, who were even then in the agonies of death—and the crowning horror came upon the distracted mother when she discovered that a large pot of boiling soap had fallen from the fire, and burned or scalded the baby beyond recovery!

A SENSIBLE MAN.—The other day as we crossed Market Square we met an old friend from an adjoining county, and we stopped to shake hands. Our friend had 150 or 200 pounds of hams and sides in his cart, and a few chance questions on our part brought forth replies that gave us material for thought. He generally needed a little money at this time of the year, and depended on the sale of part of his surplus meat to procure it. He was not prepared to say that there was much profit in raising hogs and curing bacon—under loose and wasteful management he doubted whether it would pay; but he was very certain that his own meat, well cared for all the year round, and fed judiciously on corn of his own raising and every ounce of slops and scraps that could be saved, cost him less than that brought from Cincinnati. Farmers, however, were not so much to blame for not making their own meat as many supposed, for the havoc among hogs by theft and disease was very great. He made from six to eight bales of cotton every year, but he always put his best land in corn. He firmly believed there was money in sheep; he always had good mutton, and, in fact, his family ate two pounds of fresh meat and poultry where they ate one of bacon, and were better in health on account of it. But it was useless to talk about sheep husbandry until the legislature does something to protect it from the ravages of dogs. He always gleans considerable revenue from sources that do not generally enter into the calculations of the farmer; and his wife procures all the "fancy fixings" of the family by the sale of dried fruit, honey, butter, eggs, etc.

We were "takin' notes" with each word that fell from our friend's lips (as he will perceive when he reads this article), and we believe that we have reported him correctly. We left him with the feeling that while he may never grow rich on farming, he will never have to leave the homestead on account of debt and mortgage—and, best of all, his old age will not be embittered by the pangs of dyspepsia, for he eats boiled mutton and chicken stew, and has cast off the horrible fetters of the frying-pan.

HARNETT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CLUB.—At the annual meeting of the Agricultural Club of Harnett county, held at Kivetts Mills on the 9th inst., Mr. Jas. P. Hodges presiding, the following officers were elected:

President—Maj. B. F. Shaw.
Vice-Presidents—W. H. Allen, Jere Jones, A. A. Cameron.
Secretary—E. E. Brantly.
Executive Committee—W. B. McKay, G. W. Byrd, W. H. Allen, D. S. Williams, H. H. Poe, E. J. Stephens, J. D. Barnes, H. D. McCormick, W. J. Bethune, T. N. McLean, D. A. McArtan, Frank Pierson, William A. Green, William F. Marsh, B. F. Shaw, E. E. Brantly. The following are the officers of the committee: W. B. McKay, chairman; D. S. Williams, treasurer; E. E. Brantly secretary.

In this connection we are pleased to give the following notice of the speeches of Messrs. G. M. Rose and D. H. McLean at the Farmers' Dinner on the 9th inst., from the pen of a valued correspondent, received too late for publication last week:

Mr. Rose, though unaccustomed to making agricultural addresses, at once showed that he had the happy faculty of suiting himself to his audience.

Upon rising, he immediately ingratiated himself with his auditors and gained their attention by relating a pleasing anecdote, after which he addressed himself to his subject, "The Educated Farmer," which theme he discussed for an hour in all its bearings. His was no polished oratorical gem, bright and glittering from the very beauty and brilliance of the arrangement of its thoughts, no ornate speech of pleasing rhetoric, with rolling sentences and rounded periods, but, instead, a plain and practical address, filled with good and wholesome truths, and his words, so earnest and so eloquent, too, at times, carried conviction with them. He plead for the higher education of the farmer, the adornment and beautifying of his home, and the elevation and purification of the home circle, with such strength and power that he completely won the hearts of this people. This able and interesting address was very highly appreciated, and will, without doubt, accomplish its full measure of good.

Immediately after the close of Mr. Rose's speech, Mr. D. H. McLean, in answer to earnest calls from the large and intelligent audience, came forward and made one of those felicitous responses so characteristic of him on such occasions.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

B—W. C. Blackman; E. W. Bacon; Miss M. L. Buxton; E. C. Blake.
C—Miss Malissa Cotton; R. Campbell.
F—Miss Kate Fairley; J. R. Freeman.
H—W. H. Herring; Miss Mary Huske; Miss Fanny Harden; R. B. Harris; Mrs. Dorrs Hall; Mrs. H. Hall.
J—Miss M. A. Jones.
K—Jas. A. Kelly.
L—Lodge No. 329.
M—J. A. McLean (2); Curtis McSwain; A. McQueen; E. H. McDonald; J. F. McCormodale.
P—Perley Parker; Mrs. E. Prescott.
R—John Rouse; Paul Robeson; Miss Julia Ray; Capt. J. C. Robinson.
S—John Smith; W. J. Sessoms.
T—N. Thomas.
W—B. F. West; A. J. Williams & F. Yarburgh; J. W. Walker (9); Miss Elsa Williams.

THE MARKETS.—*New York, Aug.* 21.—Cotton steadier, with sales to-day of 585 bales, middling uplands 10½c; Orleans 10¾c. Spirits turpentine 40¾@41c. Rosin $1.52½@1.62½. Carolina Rice 5¼@5½c.

Liverpool, August 21—*Noon.*—Cotton market very dull; uplands 5¾d; Orleans 5¾d.

1:30 *P. M.*—Uplands, l m c, November and December delivery 5 33-64d.

THE ADVANTAGE OF HAVING GEN. RANSOM FOR A RIVER ENGINEER.—Five years ago, says the New Berne *Journal*, it would have been a difficult task to prove to the people of Trenton, and of Jones county, that a steamer capable of carrying over two hundred bales of cotton could ever make regular trips to Trenton, even with ordinary water. But now we see the elegant steamer Trent going to within a half mile of the village in the time of a drouth, when the water is almost at low as it ever gets. The river has been greatly improved by Gen. Ransom's work, but there is much that is needed to be done yet.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—Raleigh proposes to build a new school-house to cost $20,000 on a lot costing $12,000. To raise the amount required they propose to issue $35,000 in city bonds. New Berne has a splendid place for a school building. She has $4,000 for building purposes, and can easily raise $4,000 more. An $8,000 building in connection with the old Academy building is just what we need very badly; and we believe we can and will have it soon. If our Board will push this matter, we believe the public will respond liberally and gladly, and with such an addition, we think that Raleigh will be very little better fixed for a graded school than New Berne.—*New Berne Journal.*

THE SEA-COAST TELEGRAPH.—The operators on the Sea-Coast Telegraph line, being enlisted men and subject to the articles of war governing the signal corps, are not effected by "strikes." The Sea-Coast line is 606 miles long, extending as nearly as may be along the edge of salt water from Thatcher's Island, Massachusetts, to Smithville, North Carolina. The work it does consists in transmitting meteorological observations to Washington, giving information to passing ships of impending storms, communicating to interested parties timely reports of vessels with valuable cargoes going ashore, notifying the public of the movements of vessels passing the capes, co-operating with the life-saving service, and lastly, affording facilities for the transaction of commercial business in localities which without the presence of the Sea-Coast Telegraph would have to rely upon very unreliable and infrequent mails.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1882: Galveston, 845,475 bales; New Orleans, 1,669,014; Mobile, 311,580; Savannah, 813,063; Charleston, 566,539; Wilmington, 128,928; Norfolk, 797,406; Baltimore, 84,151; New York, 152,169; Boston, 191,932; Providence, 12,698; Philadelphia, 98,989; West Point, 218,280; Brunswick, 5,508; Port Royal, 19,472; Pensacola, 4,481; City Point, 4,447; Indianola, 17,056; total, 5,941,388.

The Wilmington *Star* says that the Rev. Dr. T. H. Pritchard has accepted the call to become the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Wilmington. Dr. Pritchard is now living in Louisville.

E. C. Stedman, the poet-banker, whose failure is announced, was ruined, it is said, by his son. The latter is twenty-four and a partner of his father. In the absence of the latter and without his knowledge the son began to speculate in the street and steadily lost money, the losses aggregating $125,000. On the return of Mr. Stedman to New York, Monday, he learned the condition of affairs for the first time. Ruined and broken-hearted, he arranged to meet his obligations in the exchange, and shouldered the burdens heaped upon him. He will resume business, offers of pecuniary assistance aggregating $100,000 having been made to him by responsible business men within an hour after the failure was announced.

Cotton in Alabama, Florida and Georgia.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER]

EVERGREEN, ALA., Aug. 19, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—I have spent two months this summer in south Florida and returned from that State through Georgia, and I am satisfied from all I have seen and learn about a cotton crop it may be set down as one-third short, it matters not how favorable the Fall may be. The late Spring and dry weather, small weed and worms will not allow more than a two-thirds crop. This State and Georgia will not make a two-thirds crop. The first new bale came into this town yesterday.

J. C. BLOCKER.

September will see two new Pacific railroads in operation. The Northern Pacific will be opened with much ceremony on the 8th of September, and about the same time the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe will begin to run its through sleepers over the new Atlantic and Pacific road, instead of the present Southern route. This will make four Pacific railroads West of the Rocky Mountains to divide the business now engrossed by two, and, until very recently, monopolized by one. The situation recalls the Vanderbilt comment of nine years ago of four trunk lines with business for two. The faith of these railroad builders, however, is very strong, and the possibilities of the country unlimited.

The new postal notes will be ready for circulation on the 3rd of September. They are now being received in books of 500 each from the Homer Lee Banknote Company, and are being distributed by the registration division of the New York office to the post masters of the country.

DIED.

DAVIS—At Rockfish Creek, August 12th, ADA, daughter of J. E. and Alice Davis, aged 7 months and 2 days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Little Boston Barber Blown up High.

Theodore Voigt, a little German barber, was shaving at the shop of Mr. Chas. Bacmuller, No. 25 Avery st., when a *Star* representative interviewed him. He said: "When I found that my ticket was the lucky one I did not drop my razor and stop work. When finished I expressed my ticket to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., for collection. $5,000 cash was returned to me for my $1 invested." He is a sober, industrious and prudent young man, who will make good use of his wealth; was born in Markliissa, Germany; is aged 23. He has several brothers and sisters at home whom he will assist, and will probably open a barber shop of his own in this city.—*Boston (Mass.) Star, July 28.*

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE DESTROYED and expelled worms thirty years ago. We guarantee it to do the same to-day, to the satisfaction of every one who uses it.

Success.

Some one said nothing succeeds like success. The best preacher saves the most souls; the best farmer makes the most bread; the best lawyer protects his client; the best medicine is that which will do successfully and with the greatest certainty just what it is recommended for. "Dr. Boykin's Worm Killer" will destroy and remove worms if there be any in the body. "Everybody's Cathartic Pill" acts gently, mildly and with certainty on the liver and bowels. They are each 25 cents a bottle and are kept both in country stores and by druggists. Doctors prescribe them

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	75@80
Hog Round,	11@11½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	11@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	13½@14	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	9@10
Sides,	8¾@9¼	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@9	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3½@4
Hams,	12@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	9@10	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	11½a13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
On foot,	2½@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.75
Java,	20@30	PORK—	
Rio,	9½@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.00@0.00
CHICKENS—	15@30	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	15@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8¼@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.25@0.00	Granulated,	11@12¾
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7¼@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,	75@80	WOOL—	20@00
Oats,	45@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	75@80	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c.

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 25@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.10
Virgin Dip	$2.10
Spirits	36½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	90@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 21—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 38½ cents per gallon, with sales later of 200 casks at 39 cents.

ROSIN—The market was dull at $1.20 for Strained and $1.30 for Good Strained, with sales reported at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.80 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.25 for Hard and $2.40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE ADVENT TERM of the 35th Semi-Annual Session of this School begins,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1883.
For Catalogue, address the Rector,
REV. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M
Aug. 16, 1883. 28-9t

Land Sale at Auction.

BY virtue of the terms of a deed of trust made to me by D. McDougald and wife, I will sell the following described tracts of land, situated near Swann's Station, in Moore county, viz:

1st. One hundred acres lying on Cypress Creek, in Harnett County, about five miles from the town of Cameron.

2d. One-fourth interest in a tract of land situated about one mile from Swann's Station, on Juniper Creek, adjoining the lands of D. B. McDougald and John Cameron, and known as the Wm. McDougald land.

This sale will take place at Swann's Station, on Thursday the 6th day of September next, at 12 o'clock.

Terms cash.

Aug 23, 1883 J. R. PAGE, Trustee. 29-2t

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest.

GEO. LAUDER.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

E. J. HALE & SON.
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils, Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 81f

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Goods Always New and The Best.

STOCK KEPT UP WITH FRESH SUPPLIES CONSTANTLY RECEIVING.

CHOICE GROCERIES—Patapsco Superlative Flour, Creamery Flour, Bacon—Sides and Hams, Canned Goods in great variety, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Lee and Perrin's Sauces, American and Piccadilly Sauces.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.—We challenge competition in our choice brands of Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, &c. We *know* we have the best cigar in the city.

HARDWARE.—"H. H. H." is too well known for an enumeration of articles in this department. Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows, Nails, Castings, Rope, Trace Chains, &c., &c., of all a full line.

FANCY GOODS—Plain and Mixed Candies, Best Confectioneries, Jellies, Preserves, Olives, Cakes, Crackers, &c.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Aug 9, 1883. 27tf

SALEM ACADEMY,
SALEM, N. C.
80th Annual Session begins Sept. 6th.

For new catalogue containing Requirements for Admission, Courses of Study in the several departments, Terms and Expenses, address the Principal.
Aug. 16, 1883. 28-4t

FOR SALE.

TWO NEW WELSH WAGONS—one two horse, and one Timber Wagon.
—ALSO—
A few pairs Fine Mules, suitable for timber hauling. Rare chance for a bargain.
GASTER & HARRINGTON.
Aug. 16, 1882. 28tf

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Garrett & Myrover is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. E. Garrett having become purchaser of the good will, business and accounts of the late firm, and assuming all liabilities of the same.

J. E. GARRETT.
G. G. MYROVER.
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1883.

THE undersigned bespeaks for Mr. J. E. Garrett a continuance of the patronage so generously bestowed on the firm of Garrett & Myrover. Mr. Garrett is master of the art of printing, and parties in need of work in his line may rest assured that he will do them full justice.

Respectfully, G. G. MYROVER.
Aug 9, 1883. 9-6m

Little River Academy, N. C.

THIS Academy is now fully reorganized and prepared to furnish the advantages of a thorough education.

The Trustees have secured the services of Mr. R. L. Ryburn, just graduated from Davidson College, which stands in highest repute for thoroughness of scholarship and training for the special work of teaching. Mr. Ryburn is moreover highly recommended as a gentleman and a scholar, eminently qualified for the position.

Tuition $8, $12 and $16, with 50 cents contingent fee; Music with use of Piano $20. Board can be had in good families at $10. The next session commences the first Monday in September.

D. D. McBRYDE, Pres't Trus.
Aug. 9, 1883. 27-3t

Trinity College.

THE SESSION OF 1883-84 OPENS THE 5th of September. Full corps of competent instructors. Location very healthy and pleasant; and the moral influences of the community the very best.

Charges moderate. For Catalogue send to Prof. W. H. Pegram, Trinity College, Randolph county, N. C.

Rev. M. L. WOOD, President.
Aug. 9, 1883. 27-3t

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 14, 1883. 19-1y

TURNIP SEED.
Buist New Crop, 1883.

SEDBERRY has just received the largest lot of the above popular seed ever brought to this market. He has seventeen different varieties to select from.

Remember his seed motto: NEW and FRESH or NONE.
July 5, 1883. 22tf

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

THE 55th Session of this flourishing Institution will begin on the 22d of August, 1883.
Home Comforts. Good Fare. Thorough Instruction.
Special care of health, manners and morals.
CHARGES MODERATE. For particulars apply to T. M. JONES, Pres't.
July 5, 1883 22-2mpd

We have completed the improvements upon our building and are again open for business.

Call and see the beautiful line of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and SILVER WARE

At

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Prior's Jewelry Store

carries the largest STOCK and the largest VARIETY of

CLOCKS

in Fayetteville.

THE STOCK OF

Silver Ware

AT

PRIOR'S

is the largest—exceeding the stocks carried during our palmiest days before the war.

We carry a large line of Joseph Rodgers & Sons' and Geo. Wostenholm & Sons' I. X. L.

Pocket Knives,

RAZORS AND SCISSORS.

RECOLLECT,

WATCHES AND CLOCKS BOUGHT OF US ARE WARRENTED FOR ONE YEAR.

Old Gold and Old Silver

taken in exchange for new goods.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Watchmakers and Jewelers,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 19, 1883. 24tf

MRS. DYE

Has gone North, visiting the various cities, and will remain some weeks in the

"Millinery Work Rooms,"

in search of the letest styles in French and American Millinery, also in Fancy Goods and all the latest novelties of the season.

The Wrap of the Season---Jerseys.
Two Cases of Felt Hats,
JUST RECEIVED AT
No. 17 HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, Aug 23, 1883. 29tf

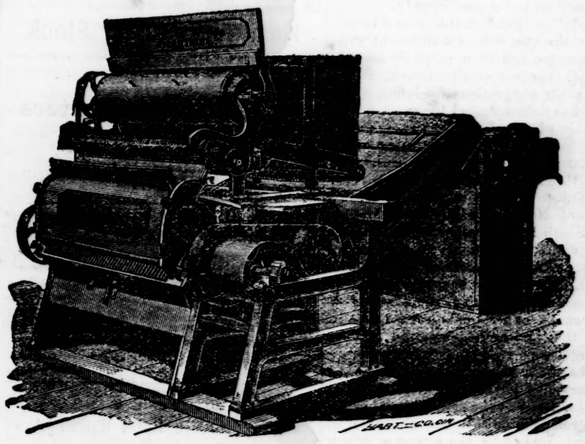
McNEILL & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

STIEFF, SCHOMACKER, HALLET & CUMSTON, UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS.

PALACE, ESTEY, BURDETT, CLOUGH & WARREN ORGANS.

The Best and Cheapest Small Instruments of all kinds.
Strings from 5 cents to 30 cents. Sheet Music and Music Books from 5 cents to $5.00. 5 cent Music a specialty.
☞ Send for catalogue and prices.
Fayetteville, Aug. 9, 1883 27tf

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.,
Manufacturers of Cotton Gins, Presses, Self-Feeders, Condensers and Oil Mills.



INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GA., 1881.

Saw Gin and Self-Feeder, exhibited by E. Van Winkle & Co., awarded for Best Sample, Best General Results in Ginning, and Best Constructed Machine, the FIRST PRIZE, $100, or GOLD MEDAL.
Judges—B. S. Ricks, Miss.; B. M. Smedes, Miss.; W. E. Barrows, Conn.
H. I. Kimball, *Director General.*
Also, First Premium at the South Carolina State Fairs, and the Georgia Fairs.
For sale by
J. B. UNDERWOOD, Ag't,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 28, 1883. 21-3m

49 and 51 PERSON STREET.

Headquarters!

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Wholesale & Retail Provision Dealer and Grocer.

RAILROAD MILLS SNUFF AND HORSFORD BREAD PREPARATION AT FACTORY PRICES.
July 26, 1883. 25tf

TIN ROOFING!

I have returned to Fayetteville, and have all the

Latest Improved Roofing Machines.

I am now fully prepared to do
All Kinds of Roofing at Short Notice.

Single Locked Soldered $5 per square—Double Locked $5.50.
All contracts made in writing. All work warranted. I. B. DAVIS.
July 26, 1883. 25tf

LUMBER!

JUST received per consignment, 250,000 feet of well-seasoned LUMBER, of all grades for sale low.

PLANING MILL.

I have now in operating an improved PLANING MILL, and am prepared to execute all orders in the BEST STYLE and at POPULAR PRICES.
JAMES D. McNEILL,
Merchant Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 8, 1883. 5tf

ONLY $20.
PHILADELPHIA SINGER
Is the BEST BUILT, FINEST FINISHED, EASIEST RUNNING SINGER MACHINE ever offered the public.
The above cut represents the most popular style for the people which we offer you for the very low price of $20. Remember, we do not ask you to pay until you have seen the machine. After having examined it, if it is not all we represent, return it to us at our expense. Consult your interests and order at once, or send for circulars and testimonials. Address
CHARLES A. WOOD & CO.,
No. 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 16, 1883. 28-6t

Fayetteville Graded and Normal School for Whites.

THE next session of this School will open the first Monday in September.

Tuition for pupils non-resident of this school district will be as follows:
1st Grade, one child, $30; two children, $50.
2d and 3d Grade, one child $25; two children, $40.
4th and 5th Grade, one child, $20; two children, $35.00.
6th and 7th Grade, one child, $15.
8th and 9th Grade, one child, $12.50.

At a meeting of the Trustees of said School it was unanimously

Resolved, That no pupil outside the district be received into the school for less time than ten weeks or one quarter. In all cases tuition payable in advance, or by secured note.

CHAS. HAIGH, Ch'n Board of Trustees.
B. E. SEDBERRY, N. H. COHEN, D. McMILLAN, } Ex. Com.
July 19, 1883. 24-tt

R. B. LUTTERLOH vs. J. M. McGOWAN. } Before D. G. MacRae, J. P., Fayetteville, N. C.
To R. B. Lutterloh, Plaintiff.

TAKE NOTICE.

ON the 3d day of September next a motion will be made before the above Court to set aside the Judgment in your favor heretofore granted and rehear the cause upon the ground—
1st. For want of service of the summons.
2d. For that the Judgment was rendered in the absence of the defendant.
3d. For that he has a valid defence.
4th. That the Court had no jurisdiction to render the Judgment.
When and where you may attend if you see proper.
THOS. H. SUTTON,
Att'y for J. M. McGowan.
Aug. 9, 1883. 27-4t

Residence for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale on reasonable terms the lot on Russell Street, adjoining J. W. Atkinson and H. G. Hall, whereon I. B. Davis now resides.

The dwelling contains (10) ten rooms all in good repair, with good double kitchen, stable and suitable and convenient outhouses, all good as new. On the lot is a well which affords an abundant supply of good wholesome water.

This valuable property is in a good, quiet neighborhood and convenient to the Railroad for wood purposes.

For terms apply to WM. A. GUTHRIE.
Att'y for Mrs. I. B. Davis.
July 20, 1883. 25tf

Landreth's New Crop TURNIP SEEDS,

just received by
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
July 12, 1883. 23tf

H. McD. ROBINSON,
LAW OFFICE,
GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
May 24, 1883 16-1y

Richness in the Air.

We find in the *Cotton Plant* for August, says the Hickory *Press*, an interesting article on Nitrogenous Manures in Modern Agriculture, from the pen of Mr Arthur R. Guerard, of Charleston, S. C., the drift of which seems to be the inculcation of the doctrine that nitrogen, the most expensive of the commercial fertilizers, may be supplied to the soil more cheaply by means of leguminous crops raised on the soil to be fertilized, and turned under by the plow, than by direct application of commercial fertilizers.

It is one of the perversities of nature that though the atmosphere which lies around this globe is an aerial ocean many miles in depth, and contains 79 parts of nitrogen gas in every 100 of its bulk; yet that gas, one of the most necessary to the growth of crops, and entering very largely into their composition, has been the most expensive element of plant food. The number of plants that will assimilate any considerable amount of nitrogen from the atmosphere is limited, and all the cereals, cotton and tobacco demand large supplies of nitrogen from the soil, in addition to the small amount brought from the atmosphere by showers. Hence the manures containing nitrogen in large proportion have been eagerly sought and largely used. This was the cause of the great demand for the old Peruvian Guano, which was the richest deposit of nitrogenous manure that has yet been discovered. At first it was believed to contain all the elements of fertility, and no other manure was thought necessary. But experience demonstrated that the presence in it of a great amount of nitrogen (ammonia) had a stimulating effect on the soil, causing the production of large crops, which took up more of the ash elements, such as potash, soda, magnesia, and the phosphates, than was supplied by the guano. The continued use of Peruvian guano without other manures was found in the end to produce exhaustion of the soil.

This fact together with the exhaustion of the supply of the guano, caused the manufacture of a new class of manures which contained less nitrogen and more phosphates than Peruvian Guano. These were sold cheaper than the guano, and their use has been continually extended. Still the old guano of the Chincha Islands retains its reputation, and if it could be had would continue to be used largely.

The solution of the problem how to obtain from the atmosphere a sufficient supply of nitrogen has been partially solved. Dr. St. J. Ravenel of Charleston, S. C., following the suggestion of Liebig, made in 1840, has demonstrated by experiments that certain plants of the leguminous kind have the property of concentrating nitrogen in large quantities in the soil. He was not the first to make the discovery, nor the first to apply it in practice. Many planters of North Carolina and through out the South have demonstrated in times past the value of the field pea or bean as a fertilizer. And in sections North of us and in Europe, clover has been used for the same purpose. The great value of Dr. Ravenel's experiments seem to be in the fact that he has demonstrated that by fertilizing the poorest lands with moderate quantities of the ash elements, large crops of legumes may be produced, which when plowed in, fertilize the soil, supplying by their decomposition all the elements of plant food, including the nitrogen drawn by them from the atmosphere. Their function is to gather nitrogen from the atmosphere for the use of other crops.

We close this article by quoting from Mr. Guerard's communication an extract which seems to embody the results of the experiments made in Europe in confirmation of Dr. Ravenel's conclusion, and to lay down the correct rule for farmers in the use of fertilizers:

A remarkable and interesting coroboration of Dr. Ravenel's experiments has lately been published in a lecture delivered before the Agricultural Club of Berlin, Germany, by Mr. Schultz. Mr. Schultz, during experiments carried on for fifteen years, has come to the identical conclusion as Dr. Ravenel. He also used legumes as a fallow crop along with lime, kainit and raw phosphate dust, as a manure for grain and grass. The plant which Schultz employed was the *lupine*, but he also recommends *peas, rapeseed* and several kinds of *clover*, giving them the name of "nitrogen gatherers." The addition of kainit he found helped the concentration of nitrogen in the soil, and finely ground raw phosphate proved to be not only cheaper but more efficacious than superphosphate as a manure for *lupine*. According to Mr. Schultz, the farmer's chief duty is to gather, hold fast and save all the nitrogen possible; the best and cheapest way to do this is by the cultivation of leguminous plants, taking care that in the rotation of crops a "nitrogen gatherer" always precedes a "nitrogen consumer," and that lime, potash and phosphates in sufficient quantity are present in the soil.

Now, sir, I have endeavored to point out that by the rational use of well known and easily grown plants the farmer is able to manufacture his own ammonia at home, and dispense with the purchase of dear nitrogenous manures, which seldom repay him for the money invested. It must however, be clearly understood that this system of manuring does not do away altogether with the use of farm-yard manure or artificial fertilizers. On the contrary these still remain most necessary adjuncts in farming; it is by the cultivation of fallow crops along with stable manure artificial fertilizers economically applied, that the farmer is given the means of enriching his land on a large scale at the least possible expense.

The Democracy of New York city are moving in the direction of harmony. As a result of a recent conference of the leaders it is rumored that the new plan of holding primaries in each of the 688 election districts will be abandoned. In that case probably the delegation from New York city to the conventions will simply be divided between the three leading factions, who will elect their representatives as they please. Whilst conceding that this is an easy solution of the difficulty, the New York *Tribune* claims that it is nothing more nor less than an absolute surrender to Mr. John Kelly. The *Tribune* seems to dread a fusion of the heretofore warring democratic elements.

Many members of the British Parliament will visit America during the coming recess.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
WATCHES,
CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

OUR Mr. Warren Prior has returned from his northwestern trip, and we are now prepared to repair Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Watchmakers and Jewelers.

Fayetteville, July 19, 1883. 24tf

J. W. JOHNSON. W. D. McNEILL.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
MACHINISTS
AND
Blacksmiths.

IN connection with our Blacksmith Shops we are prepared to repair

Engines, Boilers, Cotton Gins,

and all kinds of Machinery.

All we ask is a trial. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
Machinists and Blacksmiths,
At McLauchlin's Old Stand,
Next to A. A. McKethan & Son's Carriage Factory.

Fayetteville, July 19, 1883. 24 6m

LIVERY AND SALE.

GASTER & HARRINGTON keeps always on hand for public accommodation, at their

Headquarters for Stock

on Donaldson street, fine pleasure horses and vehicles and good roadsters and conveyances for long drives.

Farmers and Planters

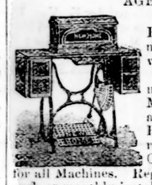
in need of good horses and mules will secure unequalled bargains and favorable terms by giving them their patronage.

GASTER & HARRINGTON.
June 28, 1883. 21tf

Save Time! Save Money!
BY BUYING THE
CLARKE SEED COTTON CLEANER!
A Saving Machine! A Paying Machine!

Raises the grade and quality of Cotton. Prevents the gin from cutting or napping the lint. Will pay for itself on a few bales of cotton. Call on or address S. C. RANKIN & CO., Ag'ts,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 14, 1883. 19-3m

J. H. FARRAR,
(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
AGENT FOR



The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-1y

MERCHANT MILLS!
New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

Eureka Mineral Springs.

BUILDING LOTS are offered for sale at low prices until further notice. Quite a number of lots have already been sold.

For further information about the purchase of lots apply to Messrs. Ayer Bros. who are Agents to sell lots and have deeds drawn for the same. The location of the various streets, lots and public squares will be pointed out by me on the grounds.

Parties wishing to make contracts for the delivery of shingles and lumber can do so with the Messrs. Ayer Bros. in town, or with me at the Springs. J. W. LANCASHIRE.
June 14, 1883. 19-128s

New Crop Cuba
AND
New Orleans Molasses,
At
CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1883 11tf

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
Sash, Blinds and Doors.

S SHEETZ & SON,
—DEALERS IN—
Furniture of all Grades.

WE have added to our large and well selected stock of Furniture, SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes. We have the agency for a first-class house in this line, and such goods not in stock we will order at short notice. All persons in want of Furniture or goods in our line would do well to give us a call before purchasing, as we intend to sell low for CASH.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

Address, TAYLOR MFG. CO.
(Please Mention this Paper.) Charlotte, N. C.

Stoves! Stoves!

We are now receiving another consignment of

STOVES,

which we offer at Manufacturers' prices, together with a large assortment of PIECE and STAMPED TIN WARE.

Also, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Toilet Sets and Bath Tubs, (both sponge and hip); Stove Pans and Pipes, all sizes; Galvanized Iron Evaporators; Stove Repairs of all kinds. Call and see our Stove Pipe Shelves, the best thing out. Rising Sun Stove Polish always on hand—the best in use.

A large lot of FRUIT JARS—all sizes.

TIN ROOFING and GUTTERING promptly done.

TIN VALLEY GUTTERING of any length constantly on hand.

McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, June 7, 1883 18tf

1832. 1883.

THE JAS. R. McNEILL
COFFIN HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dealer in all sizes and styles of

Coffins and Caskets;

Cloth, Walnut, Poplar and Pine.

Hearse furnished when desired and all necessary arrangements attended to.

BURIAL ROBES in several grades always on hand.

All orders in this department, DAY OR NIGHT, will have MY PERSONAL ATTENTION.

FURNITURE

upholstered, repaired and varnished.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

JAS. R. McNEILL, Prop'r.
March 15, 1883. 6tf

CALL AND SEE
The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.

Superlative and all grades of Flour.

New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.

Cream Boneless Codfish.

Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.

Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,
A GARRASON.
April 19, 1883 11tf

PATENT ROLLER FLOUR,

Manufactured from Maryland and Virginia Wheat, celebrated for its purity and richness of Gluten, Phosphates and other nutricious Properties. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE,
PATAPSCO FAMILY,
PATAPSCO EXTRA,
CAPE HENRY FAMILY,
NORTH POINT FAMILY,
CHESAPEAKE EXTRA,
BEDFORD FAMILY,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
Buhrs 1774.....ROLLS 1882.
C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.,
OFFICE—32 COMMERCE STREET.
Represented by
B. R. TAYLOR, Broker,
Fayetteville, N. C.
April 26, 1883. 12-6m

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:
J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than **THIRTY YEARS,** and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.
J. H & J. C. HORNER.
June 15, 1882. 112tf

S. SHEETZ & SON,
Undertakers in al its branches,

WOULD say to the public in general that we are in receipt of our new

HEARSE,

purchased in New Bedford, Mass., and are fully prepared to serve any who may favor us with their orders in the best style. We have a full line of fine BURIAL CASES, COFFINS and CASKETS on hand. Our prices will be as moderate as any house in the State.

The junior partner will give his personal attention to all funerals entrusted to his care, and will endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

Rose & Leak

HAVE received within the last day or two the following additions to their varied stock:

BEAU-IDEAL CORSETS;
LAKE GEORGE SHEETINGS;
ALAMANCE PLAIDS;
FANCY MATTINGS;
WHITE PIQUE;
NAINSOOKS;
WHITE LINEN LAWN;
DRESS SHIELDS;
WHALE BONE;
BROWN LINEN DRILLING;
COATS' SPOOL COTTON;
CHILDREN'S and LADIES' HOSIERY.
COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER;
ENVELOPES;
PRETTY CALICOES;
BROWN DRILLINGS;
10-4 SHEETINGS;
NOBBY STRAW HATS;

And many other articles.

Call in and examine.

Respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.
June 14, 1883. 19tf

WHEELER & WILSON

New No. 8.

BEST machine to buy, because it is easiest to learn; easiest to manage; most durable; does most perfect work; it has no noisy shuttle; runs the lightest, and will not endanger your health.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Office Market Square, next door to A. Moore's, Fayetteville, N. C.
July 26, 1883. 25-6m

Machinery House.

WE have opened and will keep a full stock of MACHINERY, consisting of Engines, Boilers, Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton Gins, Presses, Cane Mills, Evaporators, &c. We also have on hand a few second-hand newly repaired Engines which we offer at great bargains. All goods guaranteed. Write for particulars.

Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
JAMES S. EVANS & CO.
July 5, 1883 22-3m

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars

Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-1y

Furniture! Furniture!

J. L. ALLEN & CO.

having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the

Furniture Business in all its Branches,

at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.

He will also continue the manufacture of

Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,

at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.

Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.

He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.

Respectfully,
J. L. ALLEN.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

TOBACCO.

WE now have the largest stock of OLD WORK Plug and Twist Tobacco that we have ever offered. Full rebate of 8 cents per pound given on all grades. A. E. RANKIN & CO.
May 24, 1883. 16tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

J. M. BEASLEY
HAS IN STORE A WELL SELECTED LOT OF
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.

CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, NECK-CHAINS—GOLD AND PLATED;
PENS AND PENHOLDERS.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea; Sugar Spoons; Forks; Cream and Gravy Ladles; Cake, Butter and Pie Knives.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea, Forks, Knives, Fish, Cake and Pie Knives, Sugar Spoons, Berry Spoons, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spoon Holders. Yes, they are all here.

CLOCKS.

One and Eight Day, Strike, Alarm, Weights and Springs—big and little.

CUTLERY.

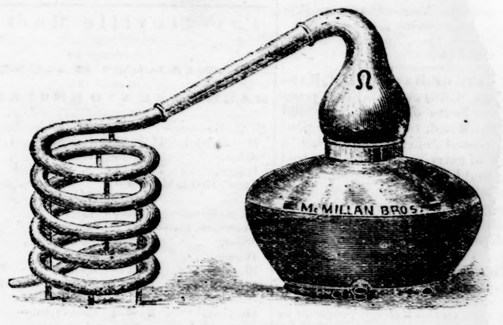
Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors, of all sizes. Yes, come to BEASLEY'S and you will find about anything you want, even to a Banjo String.

Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

J. M. BEASLEY,
Next door to Messrs. Hinsdale & Broadfoot's near Market Place.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 17, 1883. 15tf

E. T. McKETHAN,
—DEALER IN—
SEED OATS AND RYE
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1-1y

TURPENTINE STILLS.



We are continually manufacturing our

Improved Seamless Stills,

and have on yard, Stills of 12, 15 and 20 barrels capacity. Also, a lot of SECOND-HAND STILLS, which we will sell at a bargain. We have a large assortment of

STILL WORMS,

from 5 to 7 feet diameter. Also, a large lot of new and second-hand CAPS and ARMS. We carry in stock STILL BOTTOMS of all sizes, which will enable us to re-bottom any size Still with dispatch. Also,

Grate Bars, Doors and Glue Kettles.

REPAIRING through the country a specialty.

Seven Second-hand Whiskey Stills, from 15 to 80 gals.

In fact, we carry a larger stock in this line than any house South, and sell upon the most accommodating terms. Call and see us.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 7. 1883. McMILLAN BROS. 18tf

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses. Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

Collars, Bridles, Saddles, Hames,
At
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

FLOUR.

WE still sustain our reputation for selling GOOD FLOUR. Every barrel or sack warranted.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
May 24, 1883. 16tf

W. S. PRIOR,
with
D. H. WILSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Woodenware, Brooms,
BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,
Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,
New York.
Feb. 8. 1-tf.

CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING
TOBACCO
of very best quality, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

A. MOORE,
MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Tobacco and Cigar Store.
Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

Express Steamboat Co.
STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1883 10tf

Iron, Nails, Axes,
SHOVELS, SPADES, TRACES, HOES,
At
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLES STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave their wharves as follows:

GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.

NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m. J. A. WORTH, Agent
Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

NEW ORLEANS, August 1, 1883.

TO THE PUBLIC!
Investigate for Yourselves!

Postmaster-General Gresham having published a willful and malicious falsehood in regard to the character of The Louisiana State Lottery Company the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be false and untrue:

Amount of prizes paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company from January 1, 1879, to present date:

Paid to Southern Express Co., New Orleans	
T. M. Wescott, Manager	$1,366,30
Paid to Louisiana National Bank,	
Jos. H. Oglesby, President	463,90
Paid to Louisiana State National Bank,	
S. H. Kennedy, President	125,10
Paid to New Orleans National Bank,	
A. Baldwin President	88,50
Paid to Union National Bank,	
S. Charlaron, Cashier	64,40
Paid to Citizens' Bank,	
E. L. Carriere, President	57,00
Paid to Germania National Bank	
Jules Cassard, President	30,00
Paid to Hibernia National Bank,	
Chas. Palfrey, Cashier	37,00
Paid to Canal Bank, Ed. Toby, Cashier	14,10
Paid to Mutual National Bank,	
Jos. Mitchel, Cashier	8,50
Total paid as above	$2,253,50
Paid in sums of under $1,000 at the various offices of the Company throughout the United States	2,937,80
Total paid by all	$5,191,30

For the truth of the above facts we refer the public to the officers of the above-named corporations, and to our legality and standing to the Mayor and Officers of the City of New Orleans, to the State authorities of Louisiana, and also to the U. S. Officials of Louisiana. We claim to be legal, honest and correct in all our transactions, as much so as any business in the country. Our standing is conceded by all who will investigate, and our stock has for years been sold at our Board of Brokers, and owned by many of our best known and respected citizens.

M. A. DAUPHIN, *President.*

☞ **CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.** ☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $950,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **September 11, 1883—160th** Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE	$75,000
1	do	25,000
1	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $5000	10,000
5	do $2000	10,000
10	do 1000	10,000
20	do 500	10,000
100	do 200	20,000
300	do 100	30,000
500	do 50	25,000
1000	do 25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do do	500	4,500
9	do do	250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
Ordinary letters by Mail or Express to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.,
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
Aug. 16, 1883. 2-4t

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882 137tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.
FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m.
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m.
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent
Feb'y 8, 1883. 11tf